

Tanks patrol Karabakh

MOSCOW (R) — Tanks clattered into the capital of the troubled province of Nagorno-Karabakh Wednesday as the Kremlin faced a resurgence of ethnic unrest in Transcaucasia. "The city is full of tanks and troops," a local journalist told Reuters from the capital Stepanakert. "They are positioned at every major junction." "All the enterprises in the city are on strike, except for essential services, and they say they will stay out until the question of Nagorno-Karabakh is solved." However, the city appeared calm after clashes Friday between some 200 Armenians and Azerbaijanis in Kirkikhan, a small settlement about five kilometres outside Stepanakert. Three civilians and four soldiers were wounded in the first reported outbreak of violence in the region since it was placed under the control of a special Kremlin commission in January after ethnic clashes in which 91 people died. The strikes, which began May 3, stemmed from growing dissatisfaction among the province's majority Armenians with the work of the commission. It was set up in an apparent compromise after the Kremlin rejected their demand that jurisdiction over Nagorno-Karabakh be transferred from the Soviet Republic of Azerbaijan to Armenia.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز مؤسسة صحفية عربية مستقلة
Jordanian Times Foundation

MECC assails Israel

NICOSIA (AP) — Israel is deliberately preventing the education of Palestinian children and destroying their cultural infrastructure, said an article in the monthly "Newsreport" of the Middle East Council of Churches (MECC). The article said: "This unprecedented inhuman situation calls for rapid and effective international action." The Cyprus-based MECC groups 19 regional Christian churches. The article said Israeli military activity in the occupied lands "serves to show the determination on the part of Israeli leaders to prevent (Palestinian) children from studying at all cost. It manifests their intention of destroying the present cultural infrastructure." It said Israeli restrictions imposed since the outbreak of the uprising "are justified by the Israeli authorities on the grounds of security." It added that as a result during the current academic year "secondary school students have had between 10 and 12 days of classes," with only "about 20 days of primary classes until the present time." "This means that the children of the West Bank as a whole have missed 43 per cent of the 1987-88 school year and almost the whole of the current year."

Volume 14 Number 4061

AMMAN THURSDAY-FRIDAY, MAY 11-12, 1989, SHAWWAL 6-7, 1409

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

All held in unrest freed

King meets with Salt delegation

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein announced Wednesday that those who were detained because of involvement in the recent riots in some parts of the Kingdom had been released.

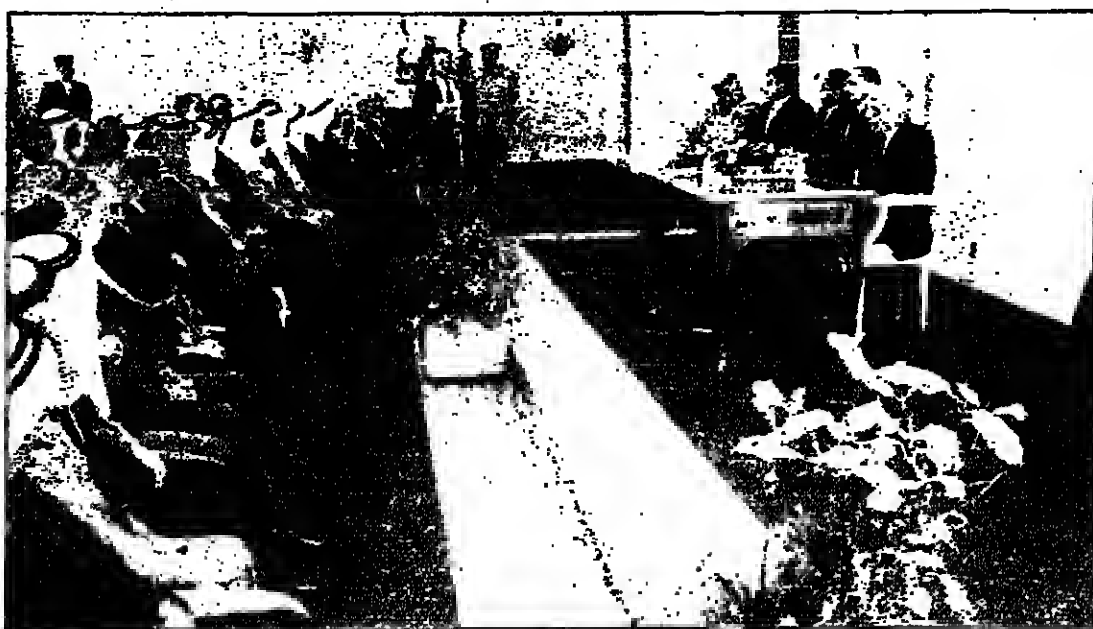
"All those detained in the wake of the regrettable incidents are now on their way to their families," the King announced at a gathering of notables representing the city of Salt, which witnessed part of the incidents in the past month.

"The past 'Eid Al Fitr was a turning point in the life of Jordan and marked the beginning of a new stage in the country's history," the King said. He said he considered the "regrettable events as a dark patch in the country's image, but that has now ended and is behind us and will never be allowed to emerge again."

The King also referred to a general amnesty in Jordan following the proclamation of the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) in Baghdad last February.

"We are now directing our efforts and endeavours to deal with every matter that requires through examination and treatment employing our full capabilities and potentials so that we can overcome this stage and attain an ideal solution," the King noted.

He said: "All Jordanians should be involved in this process."



His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday meets with a delegation representing the city of Salt

depending on ourselves, our own resources and vigilance and our willingness to work diligently and relentlessly and to offer sacrifices and shoulder our duty with responsibility following in the footsteps of our those who offered sacrifices for this nation."

"My meeting with you today is one between brothers and I take pride in being related to this nation and in helping to achieve its aspirations and serving the future generations," King Hussein said.

"I will work with you under all circumstances will help protect this country's interests and bolster its steadfastness," the King added. "Indeed," he said, "I take pride of this country, which has assumed

an esteemed position among world nations, thanks to the diligence and perseverance of its citizens and their determination to achieve the national goals regardless of the challenges and obstacles in their way."

"The Jordanian people have always served as a source of inspiration to me and I take pride in this country and its people and feel that it is free to take its own decisions to safeguard the pan-Arab interests."

The King said Jordan would soon have its parliament because "it is important for the government and people to discuss openly all issues and cooperate for the achievement of the common good."

"All Jordanian citizens are free and therefore they ought to be able to exercise their duty freely but should be aware of the meaning of freedom of expression," King Hussein said.

"Freedom should provide us with an inspiration for work and constructive dialogue. I do wish to see the Jordanian people develop a national charter that would draw up the basic principles for behaviour and offer all people the chance to exercise their rights so that our country can serve as a model for all Arab countries."

"Such charter, should draw on the principles of the Great Arab Revolt and its objectives and seek to achieve those objectives."

"Jordan is currently facing

hard circumstances, but despite the challenge imposed on it, the Jordanian citizens should do all they can to protect their land and build and develop its potentials.

"Our past achievements have not been up to the level of our aspirations, but through joint efforts and relying on all available resources one can hope to fulfil the national aspirations."

Present at the meeting, held at the Royal Court, were Royal Court Chief Thougani Hindawi, the King's Political Advisor Amer Khammash, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid and several officials.

Earlier, Ali Abu Nuwar of Salt delivered a speech expressing allegiance to the King and pledging to preserve the homeland.

Paying tribute to the King's patience, wisdom, and experience in dealing with complicated problems, Abu Nuwar said: "Your people's faith in you and allegiance to you have no limits..."

Abu Nuwar praised the sincere efforts which His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan undertook in handling the unrest and expressed hope that the Almighty would preserve the King.

Hamadi Abu Samn, delivered another speech conveying to the King the good wishes and affection of the people of Salt. He also said that the "Almighty taught us that good days must follow bad days."

Salt Mayor Abdul Razzaq Al-Nsour expressed profound affection and allegiance of the Salt people for the King. "What happened was a dark patch which passed in the same way as other patches did and we will remain steadfast," he said.



His Majesty King Hussein with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein in Baghdad during a visit he paid to the Iraqi capital

Baghdad talks cover ACC, Arab summits

King, Iraqi leader review coordination

By Rania Atalla
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

REGIONAL inter-Arab consultations ahead of a proposed Arab summit witnessed another high point Wednesday with his Majesty King Hussein holding talks with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein in Baghdad on coordination among the four members of the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) and other Arab issues.

"The King's visit is of special importance because it comes prior to both the ACC and Arab summits and follows (Egyptian) President Hosni Mubarak's visit to Jordan yesterday," a Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday.

The official, who spoke to the Jordan Times on condition of anonymity, said although King Hussein and the Iraqi President were not "seeking something urgent" from the meeting, such a round of consultations should be seen in the context of "intensified contacts" among ACC leaders.

The ACC, which was formed in Baghdad Feb. 16, groups Jordan with Iraq, Egypt and North Yemen with a declared aim of economic integration.

The Jordan News Agency, Petra, said the King's talks with the Iraqi leader covered a number of Arab issues.

The King, who was accompanied by Her Majesty Queen Noor, also paid condolences to the Iraqi president on the death of Iraqi Defence Minister Adnan Khairallah, in a helicopter crash last week, Petra said.

Mubarak visited Jordan on a short working trip Tuesday before proceeding to Baghdad the same day in what was seen as ACC coordination ahead of the extraordinary Arab summit, proposed to be held in the Moroccan city of Casablanca May 23-24.

There was no clear indication Wednesday of when the first ACC summit after the Feb. 16 founding meeting would be held. Egyptian Information Minister Sawat Sharif was quoted as saying early Tuesday that the leaders would meet for their summit May 18-19, but a later report carried by Cairo's Middle East News Agency (MENA) quoted him as saying that some of the ACC leaders were not free to attend a summit at the proposed date.

The summit was originally scheduled for May 11-12 at the Egyptian port of Alexandria but was postponed because of Khairallah's death.

The formation of the ACC was seen as having pushed further Egypt's readmission into the Arab camp. King Hussein said

earlier this year that none of the ACC member states would attend an Arab summit unless Egypt was invited.

Mubarak was quoted Tuesday as saying, Egypt would attend the Casablanca summit and that all Arab states had agreed on its presence there.

"Ninety-nine point nine per cent of the Arab states have agreed that Egypt should take part in the coming emergency summit," MENA quoted him as saying upon his return from his trip to Jordan and Iraq. "King Fahd (of Saudi Arabia) and... all Arab states have agreed that Egypt should be present at the time the summit is held. This is the scenario," he said.

The Casablanca summit will be Egypt's first since its suspension from the Arab League in 1979 following its signing of the Camp David treaty with Israel, but most Arab states have since restored diplomatic relations with Cairo.

Reuters quoted an Arab diplomat in Geneva as saying Egypt had already taken its seat at a formal Arab League meeting for the first time since 1979. It said Egyptian Health Minister Ragheh Dwidar was allowed to join a meeting of the league's Council of Health Ministers

(Continued on page 2)



Shocked members of a Lebanese family huddle in the corridor of their house moments after it was hit by an artillery shell in Beirut.

Beirut lives through another day of terror

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Both sectors of the divided Lebanese capital suffered another day of fierce artillery shelling Wednesday amid Arab League calls for calm and moves towards arranging a new ceasefire between the warring parties.

Police said 10 people were killed and 89 wounded in Wednesday's duels between army units of commander Michel Aoun and Lebanese militiamen backed by Syrian troops.

That raised the overall toll to 357 people killed and 1,323 wounded since the latest round of fighting, believed to be the most destructive of Lebanon's 14-year-old civil war, erupted March 8.

At one point, 60 rounds, mostly 240-mm mortars, struck within an hour the palace in the suburb of Baabda and the nearby Defence Ministry in Yarz, where Aoun has his headquarters.

Aoun's soldiers pummeled the western sector of Beirut and villages in the central mountains with howitzers and mortar fire.

A police spokesman said the dead included two men killed by shells that hit Barbir Hospital, one of four major medical centres in-west Beirut.

At least 12 howitzer and mortar rounds hit Barbir overnight, said the spokesman, who added that Mohammad Moeallam, an administrator, was killed "while supervising the patients' evacuation to the underground shelter."

The fresh bombardment came

ahead of a visit by an Arab League team trying to negotiate an end to the bloodshed.

"I cannot bare the sound of shelling any more. I am going crazy thinking about death," said a woman on the 58th consecutive day of duels with shells, rockets and mortars.

Several rooms in the palace were damaged but there was no word of casualties. In Damascus, the Kuwaiti head of an Arab League observer force waiting to be sent to Lebanon appealed for peace and discussed ceasefire hopes with Syrian Foreign Minister Farouq Al Sharaa.

Brigadier Ali Al Mounem said he hoped the fighting would soon end to allow the deployment of his six-state force of about 320 men armed with light defensive weapons.

Mounem said there would be a maximum of 322 observers from Algeria, Kuwait, Tunisia, Sudan, Jordan and Mauritania.

There would be a 150-strong initial force with the rest in a back-up role.

"After our fact-finding mission to Lebanon on Wednesday or Thursday... we will start working to prepare for the deployment, which would be a political decision," he said.

Diplomats said Sharaa assured the envoys that Syria would assist the league's mediation committee for Lebanon and also help deploy the observer force to monitor a ceasefire.

Aoun, who also heads a military cabinet, and acting Prime Minister Salim Hoss, his rival, both said they accepted the truce.

Police said 31,000 shells and rockets had fallen on Beirut since the latest battle began Saturday evening. U.N. sources and Lebanese economic experts estimated the damage since March 8 at more than \$300 million.

Police said shells and rockets struck many apartment buildings, starting fires, post offices were hit and damage to communications facilities knocked out local and overseas telephone service.

Lebanese Socialist leader Walid Junblatt meanwhile denied that he opposed the deployment of the ceasefire observers.

Junblatt, who heads the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP), said in a statement issued by his Damascus office that he had not made statements attributed to him by Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah.

Sheikh Sabah Tuesday quoted Junblatt as having said the ceasefire observers would leave Beirut in coffins.

"We hope the sincere and dear friends Sheikh Sabah will take into consideration the real situation in Lebanon and not build his position on random information," Junblatt's statement said.

Sheikh Sabah heads the Arab League committee charged with trying to end Lebanon's war.

Palestinian killed, at least 5 injured

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israeli troops shot to death a Palestinian and wounded at least five others Wednesday in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, reports said. The occupied territories were sealed for a third day to prevent violence in Israel.

U.N. relief officials filed a complaint with the army, saying troops searched U.N. ambulances and harassed medical crews trying to evacuate Palestinians wounded in heavy weekend clashes in Gaza.

Wednesday's worst violence erupted in the West Bank town of Ramallah where troops opened fire to disperse about 200 Palestinians throwing stones, Arab reports said.

A 17-year-old Palestinian, identified as Mahoud Sami Abdul Ranni, arrived dead at Ramallah hospital with a gunshot wound in the chest, hospital official said. One youth was wounded in the clash.

The death brought to 469 the number of Palestinians killed in the 17-month-old uprising.

In the Gaza Strip, four Palestinians were wounded by army gunfire in clashes in Gaza City and the Nuseirat refugee camp, hospital officials said.

The army said it was checking the casualty reports.

The army maintained a curfew on the Gaza Strip for the third

straight day, confining 750,000 Palestinians to their homes. Some 250,000 West Bank residents were also under curfew, and all one million West Bank Palestinians were barred from entering Israel.

UNRWA complained to the army that soldiers hampered the work of its medical crews on Saturday when troops fatally shot three Palestinians and wounded dozens of others in the Gaza Strip.

"There have been problems from time to time, but we have never had so many incidents as on Saturday," said a Western U.N. official, speaking on condition of anonymity.

Police in Jericho in the West Bank briefly detained militant Israeli rabbi Meir Kahane and a dozen followers suspected of damaging parked cars.

The American-born Kahane, a former Israeli legislator banned from parliament for campaigning to expel the Arabs living under Israeli rule, told police his supporters had come under attack from stone-throwing Arabs.

West Bank settlers Wednesday established two new communities, Tsoref and Ofarim, approved by the government in December despite international complaints that the occupied territories' 70,000 settlers are a provocation to the Palestinians.

WHO delays vote on PLO entry bid

GENEVA (R) — The World Health Organisation (WHO), faced with potential financial chaos, postponed a decision Wednesday on the Palestine Liberation Organisation's (PLO) application to join as a full member state.

The U.N. agency's annual assembly voted 56-47 to adjourn until Friday its debate on the Palestinian request which, if granted, would almost certainly lead the United States, its largest donor, to cut off funds.

Western diplomats, who generally oppose the PLO bid, said they were surprised at the number of developing and Soviet bloc states which joined them in pressing for a delay.

"The first indications are not bad," said a West European diplomat

who backs a resolution which would postpone consideration of the PLO move until next year. But no one was sure how an eventual vote would go.

Western and some developing nations are reluctant to extend membership to the PLO, and agree with the WHO leadership that the Palestinian question should be treated outside a health body.

But the PLO, represented by the name "Palestine" in U.N. bodies under a General Assembly decision last December, says it has the right to apply for the rights of statehood.

"It's an unfortunate situation, and it certainly is doing no good to the World Health Organisation

(Continued on page 2)

Sabbah opens school

KARAK (Petra) — Roman Catholic Patriarch of Jerusalem Michael Sabbah Wednesday inaugurated an elementary school at Smakieh near here. In an inaugural speech he underlined the need for cooperation among the members of the local community to provide educational services to the young generation.

A representative of the Knights of the Holy Sepulchre in West Germany, which financed the construction of the school, said the school, which cost JD 65,000, would provide education to 350 students and run by the Roman Catholic Church in Jordan.

Earlier, the patriarch and the guests took part in a mass at the Roman Catholic Church in Smakieh and later attended a celebration of national songs and folk dances and met with local notables and heads of the Christian community in Karak.

In a statement issued later, the patriarch paid tribute to His Majesty King Hussein for his endeavours to establish a just and durable peace in the region.

The patriarch, who resides in occupied Jerusalem, described the situation in the occupied Arab territories as extremely difficult and voiced hope that peace would prevail to put an end to the sufferings of the Palestinian people. The patriarch said that it was an expression of the Palestinian people of their desire for a free and decent life.

New U.S. plan reported Superpowers discuss Mideast

MOSCOW (Agencies) — Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State James Baker met for almost three hours Wednesday and discussed regional conflicts, such as the Middle East and Afghanistan.

The two officials also established goals and ground rules for four working groups that opened discussions on arms control, human rights, regional problems and direct U.S.-Soviet relations.

"We are very pleased with the way things started," said Baker, who is making his first trip to the Soviet Union.

Gennady Gerasimov, a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, said that at the request of the U.S. side, Baker and Shevardnadze concentrated on regional conflicts, including the Middle East, Central America and Afghanistan.

"Dealing with regional problems will enable us to get the last of the cold war behind us and move into a new stage of our relationship," Gerasimov said.

He said the subject of short-range missiles in Europe, which has caused a rift in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), did not come up.

Gerasimov described the talks as beginning in a "promising and constructive spirit" and said: "We think we have good prospects for concrete results."

He said a date would be announced Thursday for resuming negotiations on strategic arms that were adjourned last November, two months before the presidential transition from Ronald Reagan to George Bush.

Shevardnadze earlier said it was probable the issue of negotia-

tions to reduce short-range nuclear forces in Europe would be raised with Baker.

Gerasimov said it did not come up at the morning session. Instead, Shevardnadze accepted a U.S. proposal to deal first with regional conflicts.

In two days of talks, Baker was expected to seek Soviet help in accelerating the Middle East peace process.

Baker's stance appears to represent a shift in U.S. policy from two decades of trying to keep the Soviet Union and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) outside of efforts to ease the Arab-Israeli conflict.

He is trying to prod Israel into negotiations with the Palestinians and has concluded that he needs the support of both Moscow and the PLO.

U.S. peace plan

Palestinian sources in Abu Dhabi, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), said Wednesday the United States had formulated a Palestinian peace plan that includes an Israeli pullout from the cities of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The sources, quoted by the AP on condition of anonymity, confirmed a front-page report in Sharjah's Al Khaleej daily that indicated that Israel had accepted at least the pullout phase of the three-stage blueprint.

The paper, usually well-informed on Palestinian affairs, quoted reliable Palestinian sources as saying the first phase of the U.S. plan would involve

(Continued on page 2)

Jordan to attend ESCWA meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will take part in the 15th meeting of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) which is due to open in Baghdad on May 13, according to an announcement by the Council of Ministers Wednesday.

The meeting will discuss a working plan for 1989, according to the announcement. It said Jordan's ambassador to Iraq will lead the Jordanian delegation to the five-day meeting.

Wednesday approved regulations that exempt gifts from friendly nations of such materials as pesticides, vehicles, spraying materials and telecommunication equipment from any customs duty. The equipment and other materials would be exempted from duty if they are presented to the Ministry of Agriculture to help it carry out campaigns to eliminate desert locusts according to the cabinet statement. The statement said that exemption can be made through cooperation with the Ministry of Finance and Customs.

Chinese culture minister due on May 21

AMMAN (J.T.) — China's Culture Minister Wang Meng will arrive here on May 21 at the head of an official delegation for an official five-day visit to Jordan in the course of a tour of Arab countries, according to an official announcement here Wednesday.

The announcement said that the minister will meet with senior officials and discuss cultural relations and will later tour a number of archaeological and tourist areas in the Kingdom.

Jordan and China are linked by a cultural agreement signed in 1979 which is attached to a number of executive programmes for its implementation.

Earlier this year the two sides concluded an executive programme deal to carry out bilateral cooperation in cultural affairs between 1989 and 1991. The programme entails exchange of publications and visits to either country by intellectuals representing

cultural organisations and cooperation in organising art and cultural exhibitions and the exchange of radio and television programmes.

The two sides have agreed to exchange visits by folk troupes and offer scholarships for students to study sciences, agriculture, engineering and medicine and organise lectures and seminars to highlight Jordanian and Chinese culture.

According to the agreement the two sides will also cooperate in sports-related fields through exchanging visits by trainers and visits by sports officials to examine facilities and benefit from experience in the field.

The Chinese are helping Jordan to build a sports city in Irbid under an earlier agreement.

In May last year Jordan and China signed a memorandum of understanding paving a way for bilateral cooperation in agricultural fields.

Caritas president, due over weekend, to launch projects

By Elia Nasrallah
Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — Cardinal Alexandre Do Nascimento, the Vatican-based president of World Caritas is visiting Jordan this weekend for meetings with officials and for evaluation of voluntary and charitable projects to pave the ground for further Caritas assistance to Jordan. The cardinal is scheduled to meet with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and to hold talks with Minister of Health and Social Development Zuhair Malhas to discuss ways in which Caritas could further contribute towards the development of social services in the Kingdom, according to Father Mousa Adeli, Jordan Caritas director.

Father Adeli told the Jordan Times that the cardinal will tour Caritas projects around the Kingdom, hold meetings with representatives of voluntary services and discuss new Caritas projects.

According to Adeli, new projects which the cardinal will endorse during the visit will be set up within the Mafrag Governorate at an estimated cost of JD 187,000, and he will also examine areas for setting up kindergartens at Hasbaniya near Zarqa.

Jordan Caritas was established after the Arab-Israeli war of 1967. Serving as one of 152 Caritas organisations around the world, Jordan Caritas is involved in activities designed to provide

assistance to local communities in urban and rural regions of Jordan. Many of its programmes are being coordinated with government departments, mostly with the Ministry of Social Development.

According to the Caritas charter, the organisation aims to render help and relief to all poor and needy people, regardless of their race, colour and creed and to teach others to do their part in manifesting their love and commitment to suffering humanity through charitable deeds.

Initially launched to provide help to Palestinians displaced from their homeland after the 1967 and 1948 wars, Jordan Caritas now offers a variety of services and carries out activities that benefit the whole community, free of charge.

According to Adeli, the organisation has been involved in implementing social and economic projects, providing vocational training to women, like dress making and embroidery in rural areas, and extending in-kind and financial assistance to the needy.

In addition, he said, Caritas runs medical centres at Ashrafieh, Jabal Hashemi, Jabal Amman and at the town of Fuhes, west of Amman.

Adeli said that Jordan Caritas operates handicraft and vocational training centres at Jabal Hashemi, Jabal Amman, and Musdar district, providing training skills

to at least 100 youths annually.

Father Adeli said that Jordan Caritas contributed JD 100,000 to a project carried out by the Queen Alia Social Welfare Fund to establish welfare centres in Madaba and neighbouring towns; and is currently contemplating the idea of opening a medical centre at Abu Nusair housing estate.

Father Adeli said that Caritas staff regularly pay visits to prisons, especially where women are serving long-term sentences, many of whom keep their children with them. These women are encouraged to undergo vocational training during their prison terms and are taught to do knitting and embroidery. This skill earns them income while they are in prison, and opens for them the chance to earn their living after serving their sentences, Adeli noted.

Such services are offered to prisoners in Zarqa, Jweideh, Amman and Sweileh, Father Adeli added.

In its drive to contribute to the betterment of society in Jordan, Father Adeli noted, Jordan Caritas has, through the media, highlighted the problems of the less fortunate, specially house maids living in the country.

He said that through its endeavours, Caritas has helped the concerned authorities to take adequate remedial measures to solve maids problems.



His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday evening converses with Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker at the Prime Ministry before chairing a meeting of the Cabinet.

King urges government to bolster country's potential, pledges own participation

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan currently faces major challenges, which call for relentless and diligent work, and a critical stage, which requires full awareness on the part of the Jordanian people to help the country move on from its present position to much safer situation.

His Majesty King Hussein said at a meeting with Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and the Council of Ministers Tuesday evening.

We ought to benefit from what happened and try to bolster the country's potentials and our national economy, and we ought to discover the effect of economic and taxation measures on various public sectors so that we can take steps towards achieving social equality and justice, King Hussein noted.

Addressing the ministers the King said he has great hopes that major achievements will be accomplished and pledged his active participation in government affairs to help achieve that goal. But he noted that the task is formidable and difficult but one must secure the public confidence on which the government must build to fulfil the aspired goals.

He said that the requirements of the coming stage go beyond the question of parliamentary elections and involve important matters pertaining to helping the country attain self reliance, depending on its own potentials.

We in Jordan are free to take our decisions despite the chal-

lenges and hardships because our decisions reflect our principles and aim at achieving our national interest, the King noted.

King Hussein stressed that the government ought to help spread awareness among the public about its own task and to show that the government and people are working together for a common goal. No civil servant should display misbehaviour, any abuse of his authority or take measures to complicate matters for the public which could cause harm and damage to national interest but should take steps to enhance the feeling of mutual confidence and respect, King Hussein stressed.

King Hussein was briefed by the prime minister on the government's programme and its plans to implement the Royal directives passed to it in the letter of designation.

The King briefed the council on the outcome of his contacts with Arab leaders. These contacts are positive and will have beneficial effects on this country, the King noted.

We take pride in our relation with the outside world and we have friends around the globe and our country enjoys credibility and an esteemed status far larger than its geographic size, the King said. He said that it is important for the government to let people in on the facts through the information services and it is important for the country to have credible information media specially when covering socio-economic developments and activities.

The King said that public awareness should be spread to encompass all sectors of the public from the school children to the senior officials in public service.

King Hussein urged the government to maintain constructive dialogue with the public in a bid to enhance the process of preserving the national interests.

Referring to Jordan's archaeological sites the King said they are treasures that should be safeguarded through developing tourism and through attracting visitors from around the world.

Jordan, he said, should introduce measures to improve and bolster the tourism industry and programmes that would help the Kingdom earn further foreign currency.

The King instructed the government to provide awards to those who excel in their public service performance and impose penalties on those who abuse authority and to try to discover the people's needs in all government projects with the objective of meeting those needs. The current development projects, the King went on to say, should aim at curbing unemployment and absorb a greater size of the Jordanian workforce.

He also called for a balance between the graduates of educational institutions and the actual need of the country and urged the government to spread awareness about the need to safeguard the environment.

NAF distributes JD 2,090 in April

AMMAN (J.T.) — The National Aid Fund (NAF) last month distributed JD 2,090 in financial aid to 200 needy families in the Kingdom, according to NAF's Director General Khalil Faouri.

Faouri said that a total of 9,322 needy families are now on the fund's list for monthly salaries that could reach JD 40 for a single family in some cases. Altogether they receive JD 188,033.

Faouri said that the fund provides assistance to orphans,

minors with no relatives, old people, handicapped people, and paralysed and incapacitated persons who used to be the bread winners of their families.

Also the NAF provides assistance to foster mothers who look after orphans and parentless children at their own homes, Faouri noted. He said that the NAF provides up to JD 100 in a lump-sum assistance to any one family who might suddenly find itself with no supporter.

The NAF came into being in 1986 when the Lower House of Parliament then endorsed a law on its formation, and allocated JD 1.5 million as an initial sum for its operations. The fund is governed by a board, chaired by the minister of labour, and groups representatives of the ministries of Finance, Awaqaf and Islamic Affairs as well as the Social Security Corporation, the Vocational Training Corporation, the Queen Alia Social Welfare Fund and the General Union of Voluntary Societies in Jordan.

Industrial property protection seminar begins

AMMAN (J.T.) — A two-day seminar on the protection of industrial and commercial property opened at the Amman Chamber of Commerce Wednesday with the participation of leading businessmen and representatives of various organisations.

The seminar organised by the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) in cooperation with the Ministry of Industry and Trade was addressed by Dr. Mohammad Bani Hani, director of the ministry's industrial relations, who outlined the various topics for discussion. Bani Hani said that the developing world is still lagging behind the advanced nations in the employment of modern technology, and in delving into the modern industrial age.

The subjects to be tackled by the participants, Bani Hani noted, are bound to contribute to the increase of knowledge about industry in general and industrial relations among various nations in particular.

The WIPO representative, Dr. Kamel Idris, underlined the important role of the organisation in promoting national industrial development.

The Geneva-based WIPO aims to promote the protection of intellectual property in the world through cooperation among states and, where appropriate, with other international organisations. It also centralises the administration of unions which deal with legal and technical aspects of intellectual property.

Intellectual property comprises two main branches: industrial property, chiefly inventions, trademarks and designs and copyright chiefly in literary, musical, artistic, photographic and cinematographic works.

Under an agreement with the United Nations, WIPO is recognised as a specialised agency responsible for promoting creative intellectual activity and for facilitating the transfer of technology to developing countries.

Breeding fish in Aqaba

AQABA (J.T.) — Presidents of the University of Jordan, Yarmouk University along with Minister of Agriculture Adnan Badran will attend a meeting here Thursday to discuss the development of the Marine Science Station in Aqaba.

The Sawt Al Shaab daily said that the minister will open a sea fish breeding project at the station, the first of its kind in Jordan to produce fish which will find its way to the markets by the beginning of the coming month.

The heads of the two universities will open a workshop at the station in which scientists from Jordan, the USA and Egypt will take part, the paper said. The workshop, it noted, aims to lay



down a programme that would organise the Aqaba port operations, stem the effects of pollution and pave the way for studies on marine life and coral reefs in the Gulf of Aqaba.

Arab Common Market:

Jordan exports JD 64.9m, imports JD 120.9m worth of goods in 1988

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan's national exports to countries included in the Arab Common Market amounted to JD 64.9 million in the first 11 months of last year, while Jordan's imports from these countries in the same period amounted to JD 120.9 million, according to a statistical bulletin published in the local press Wednesday. The bulletin said that Iraq was the major import... of Jordan's products during this period followed by

Egypt, and Syria respectively. According to the bulletin, Jordan exported foodstuffs, livestock, drinks, tobacco, lubricating oil, vegetables, manufactured goods and equipment of various types.

According to the bulletin, Jordan imported from the Arab Common Market countries crude oil, chemical substances, machinery, manufactured products, sheep, mineral oil and vegetable products.

Schools urged to save

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Education has urged schools to curtail spending on end-of-year student graduation ceremonies held at schools or at various public places.

A ministry circular to all government and private schools in the country said that such ceremonies and receptions should not display any extravagance or unnecessary spending and that the Ministry of Education must be notified of all the ceremonies in advance.

The circular said that the request was made in compliance to Royal directives to preserve economic resources and curtail ex-

penses as much as possible.

Normally private schools in Jordan organise graduation ceremonies when they turn out Tawjihi students at the end of the school year. Diploma distribution are held either at school or public halls and other centres and attended by relatives of students and school staff.

Schools in Jordan break up by mid June, but such ceremonies are normally held in May long before the students sit for the Ministry of Education's Tawjihi examinations which are scheduled to begin after June 15 this year.

U.S. group performs in Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Brigham Young University Singers, sister choral group to the Young Ambassadors who won the hearts of all at the 1984 Jerash Festival, will perform in Jordan, May 13, 14, and 15 for the benefit of the charities of the General Union of Voluntary Societies. The performances will be held at the Al Hussein Youth City Palace of

Culture at 8 p.m. The University Singers perform an exciting range of selections from every musical period in a style. For their audiences in Jordan they have added popular Arabic songs to go along with their repertoire of folk songs, spirituals, Broadway hits, and classical works by Brahms, Handel, and Mozart.

Sunset concert in Petra

PETRA (J.T.) — The Roman Theatre in Petra is coming to life again.

For the first time in modern history, the cliffs of the rose red city of Petra will resound with the music of the masters played by the famous pianist John Briggs in a concert on May 23.

The performance will start at 4:45 p.m. and end at 6:30 p.m., with a 15 minutes intermission. It will feature pieces by Chopin,

Strauss, Rachmaninov and the more contemporary Lloyd-Webber among others. Tickets and transportation to Petra is available from International Travelers travel agency in Shemeisani (phone 661014) and Aqaba (phone 313757).

All the proceeds will go to the National Music Conservatory and to establish a fund for the restoration of Petra.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

PRINCE ENCOURAGES DIVING HOBBY: His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah Wednesday visited Aqaba Region Authority (ARA) and discussed with ARA President Bassam Qaqish matters related to the Royal Diving Centre and the importance of diving in promoting tourism in the region. Prince Abdullah also discussed means to allow Jordanian divers to utilize the coasts of neighbouring Arab countries in order to practice their hobby of diving in different locations (Petra).

LOANS: The cities and Villages Development Bank has approved a JD 100,000 loan to the Municipality of Jerash to help it finance the construction of a car park for public use. The bank also approved a JD 10,000 loan to the Khreibet town near Irbid to be used to finance the construction of roads (Petra).

SECURITY AFFAIRS: Public Security Department (PSD) Director General Abdul Hadi Al Majali had a meeting Wednesday with Sweden's Ambassador to Jordan Lars Lonnback. They discussed Jordanian Swedish cooperation in security affairs (Petra).

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

- ★ A plastic art exhibition by Mohammad Bots and Munira Tunkiyeh at the Housing Gallery.
- ★ The May art exhibition at Al Wasiti Art Gallery, Plaza Hotel.
- ★ An art exhibition by Heleen Grant at the Petra Bank Art Gallery.
- ★ An exhibition of ceramics and silk flowers entitled "Amman Embedded in the Heart" by Sana' Al Asir at the Housing Bank Gallery — 5:00 p.m.
- ★ Bani Hamida weaving exhibition at Abu Jaber Estate, Airport Highway (Friday).

FILM

- ★ A feature film entitled "The Purple Rose of Cairo" at the American Centre — 7:00 p.m.

HARLEM GLOBETROTTERS

Arab Tour 89

...It's The Winner...

May 18th at the Amman Sports Palace, Sports City at 8:00 p.m.

Tricks and stunts by

Aramex - New York New York - Balash

Palaisse Divan - Ishtial Book Shop - JVTC

Sponsored by

ROYAL JORDANIAN

In cooperation with

ARAMEX

ARABIC

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation
Established 1975

جوردين تايمز بوليتيكي يومية مستقلة تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية

Editorial Director:
RAKAN AL MAJALI

Director General:
DR. RADI AL WAQFI

Editor-in-Chief:
DR. WALEED M. SADI

Editorial and advertising offices:
Jordan Press Foundation,
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 667171-6, 670141-4, 684311, 684366

Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO
Facsimile: 661242

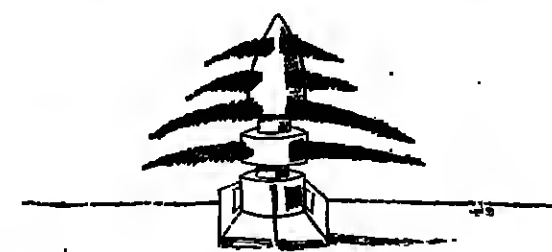
The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the
Jordan Times Advertising Department.

Big relief

THE government of Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker is on the verge of flexing its muscles in areas and fields which touch Jordanians most including the cost of living issue. The declaration of Sharif Zaid Tuesday that his cabinet is quietly and diligently working to put into motion the new policy guidelines, enunciated by His Majesty King Hussein in the wake of the riots in some Jordanian cities and towns, comes as a big relief to Jordanians who have impatiently been waiting for remedial actions with a view to relaxing the hardships that emanated from the introduction of recent economical and fiscal policies.

In this context, all Jordanians are gratified to note that Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, and hopefully other Arab countries, have offered to assist Jordan in these trying times. The generous and much appreciated Saudi and Kuwaiti help gives new dimensions to Arab brotherhood and serves to fortify Arab solidarity at occasions and times when they are needed most. After all when an Arab country is subjected to an outside aggression from any source, Arab states swiftly come to the rescue. Likewise, when an Arab country confronts hardships due to its huge defence bills, which are incurred to defend itself and the rest of the Arab countries, one also would expect the brotherly Arab states to come to its rescue as well.

There is no doubt that the number one issue facing Jordanians is the cost of living problem which erupted as a direct consequence of the inflationary measures taken by the previous government. While there is no single panacea to this formidable problem, every effort must be initiated to relieve Jordanians, especially the most distressed among them, from the consequences of the policy measures imposed all of a sudden upon us. It would be deceiving to belittle the cost of living issue which had afflicted the country with a vengeance. Jordanians, therefore, find great comfort in Prime Minister Zaid Ibn Shaker's decision to give the inflationary trends in the country top priority. At the same time Jordanians do understand that the government is forced to strike a balance between various competing considerations in the most equitable way when the government embarks on the implementation of the King's directives. Yet there is a deep conviction shared by most Jordanians that with the necessary political will the government can attain the much sought after equilibrium without much unnecessary suffering by the people.



Waleed — Al Dustour

JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i and Al Dustour dailies both tackled the meetings among the heads of the Arab Cooperation Council countries to discuss Arab affairs and matters related to the coming summit in Morocco. Al Ra'i daily said that the meeting in Aqaba between King Hussein and President Hosni Mubarak was part of the ongoing consultations between the two leaders on Arab affairs in general and the Middle East developments in particular. There is not doubt that the four leaders of the Arab Cooperation Council are intensifying their efforts to achieve solidarity among Arab states to deal with the present circumstances and prepare the ground for the coming Arab summit. The leaders of Egypt, Jordan, Iraq and North Yemen shoulder a major responsibility and should play their important role not only in achieving pan-Arab solidarity but also in drawing up plans for maintaining their countries march towards integration, the paper noted. The Aqaba meeting was only one stage in the long march towards the attainment of the aspired goals, the paper said.

A columnist in Al Ra'i commented on current celebrations in Israel to mark the 41st anniversary of the Jewish state. The celebrations this year are accompanied by a campaign of fabricated news, falsehoods and deception of which the Zionist leaders are masters, says Mahmud Rimawi. The writer says that this is the nature of Zionism and the character of the Israeli leaders who pursue their implementation of racial discrimination policies and their atrocities in total defiance of the world's public opinion. The writer says that this year the independence clearly displays Israel's total isolation and independence from the rest of the world and at the same time, it clearly brings to the attention of the whole world the continued occupation of Arab land is much more important than Israel's image before the world, the writer adds. This, he continues, is clearly manifested in the Israeli government's rejection of any talk about an international conference for the achievement of peace in the region. Shamir's criticism of France for establishing contacts with the PLO, concludes the writer, is another evidence of the Zionist state's evil nature as a state that thrives on wars and on the sufferings of the Palestinian people.

Al Dustour daily said the Aqaba meeting between King Hussein and President Mubarak was reflected in King Hussein's statements in which he gave details about the nature of the current consultations. The paper says that the two leaders' meeting in the port city was part of a long process of coordination of Jordanian and Egyptian policies towards Middle East developments, and constitutes one more stage in the two leaders' endeavours to bolster inter Arab solidarity. It was natural for the two leaders to exchange views on the outcome of their visits to France and the United States where they sought to gather more support for their nation's struggle to achieve peace, the paper noted. The meeting in Aqaba, the paper said, came at a point when the leaders of the Arab World are preparing for the coming summit meeting to which many hopes are attached since it would shape the Arab World's future relations.

By Andrew Faulds

LEAKS have appeared in the Cyprus press purporting to give the negotiating positions of the two sides in the talks now going on under the aegis of the U.N. secretary-general. Even if authentic, these leaks reflect no more than the bargaining tactics of either side and may well be designed more to influence external opinion than to reveal the true course of the negotiations. One would have to be either one of the participants or a fly on the wall to say what is actually going on.

The crux of the problem is a conflict between the Turkish Cypriot determination never again to be subjected to domination by the Greek Cypriots and the Greek Cypriot determination to keep the door open to bringing the whole island again under Greek control. This would be pursued by gradually undermining the freedom from Greek majority rule now enjoyed by the Turkish Cypriots — a gradual return to something like the state of affairs which existed in the ten years before 1974. It may be that Greek Cypriots have now abandoned violence as a means of securing their ends; but that does not mean that they have abandoned hope of achieving their object by other means — diplomacy as an extension of war instead of the other way round.

It is not easy for outsiders to discern the true thrust of Greek Cypriot policy. Specious terms which appeal to international opinion as moderate and even laudable disguise aims which may be less easy to defend. Just as "self-determination" was used as a euphemism for "annexation to Greece" towards the end of British rule, so since 1974 the true purpose behind the Greek Cypriots' insistence on the "three freedoms" (of movement, settlement and property ownership) may be more political than humanitarian — the covert aim being to regain control of whatever territory may be designated as the Turkish province in a new federal republic.

It is reported that the Greek Cypriot side has now conceded that settlement and property

ownership should be regulated so that the Turkish province of a new federal republic should remain a Turkish Cypriot majority area. If so, that is indeed a significant step forward. But the concession needs to be spelt out in detail before anyone can judge whether it is likely to be effective. Again, "demilitarisation" sounds fine outside Cyprus, but to many Greek Cypriots it is no more than another, more plausible way of demanding the withdrawal of Turkish troops. What about the private underground armies that have plagued Greek Cypriot politics since independence? Would they remain in place? Even if it had formally pledged itself to "demilitarisation", would any Greek Cypriot administration be capable in future of preventing the clandestine import and distribution of arms? Past history gives no grounds for optimism.

A real obstacle

No doubt a real obstacle to agreement does lie in Turkish Cypriot apprehension that, whatever promises a moderate, well-intentioned Greek Cypriot lead-

ership might give, there is no guarantee that these will be kept by their successors. Who can blame Turkish Cypriots for such mistrust in the light of what happened after 1960 when the then Greek Cypriot leadership immediately dishonoured the pledges it had given at the London Conference in February 1959? Or when, four years later, it threw these promises overboard by destroying the constitution and expelling the Turkish Cypriots from the government of the bi-communal republic?

For the Turkish Cypriots, the essence, the *sine qua non*, of any settlement must be security from renewed Greek aggression. That is surely understandable in view of all the suffering and injustice inflicted on them by their Greek Cypriot compatriots since they first resorted to political violence 35 years ago. Turkish distrust today is the fruit of Greek violence and intrigue in the past. Security, real security not just paper promises, is a debt owed to them by the Greek community in reparation for the past. To the Turkish Cypriots their security depends on two things: first, a

territory of their own under their own indisputable and permanently assured control, either as a province of a new bi-communal federal republic or, failing that, as an independent state; and second, the continued protection of Turkey as a guarantor of any settlement that may be reached. To reject them simply means that there will be no settlement at all and that the present state of affairs will continue indefinitely — with the prospect that sooner or later the present independent Turkish Cypriot state will receive international recognition.

In light of the past

Are these demands unreasonable (as they are made out to be by Greek Cypriots and their supporters)? That depends on whether one accepts or ignores the past. In the light of what has happened since 1955 there is in fact nothing unreasonable in the Turkish Cypriots' insistence on living separately from their Greek compatriots, even though they may agree to cooperate in administrative, economic and social affairs. Nor is it unreasonable

or immoral for them to insist on the protective guarantee of Turkey. That is a fact of life whether it is specifically provided for in a settlement or not.

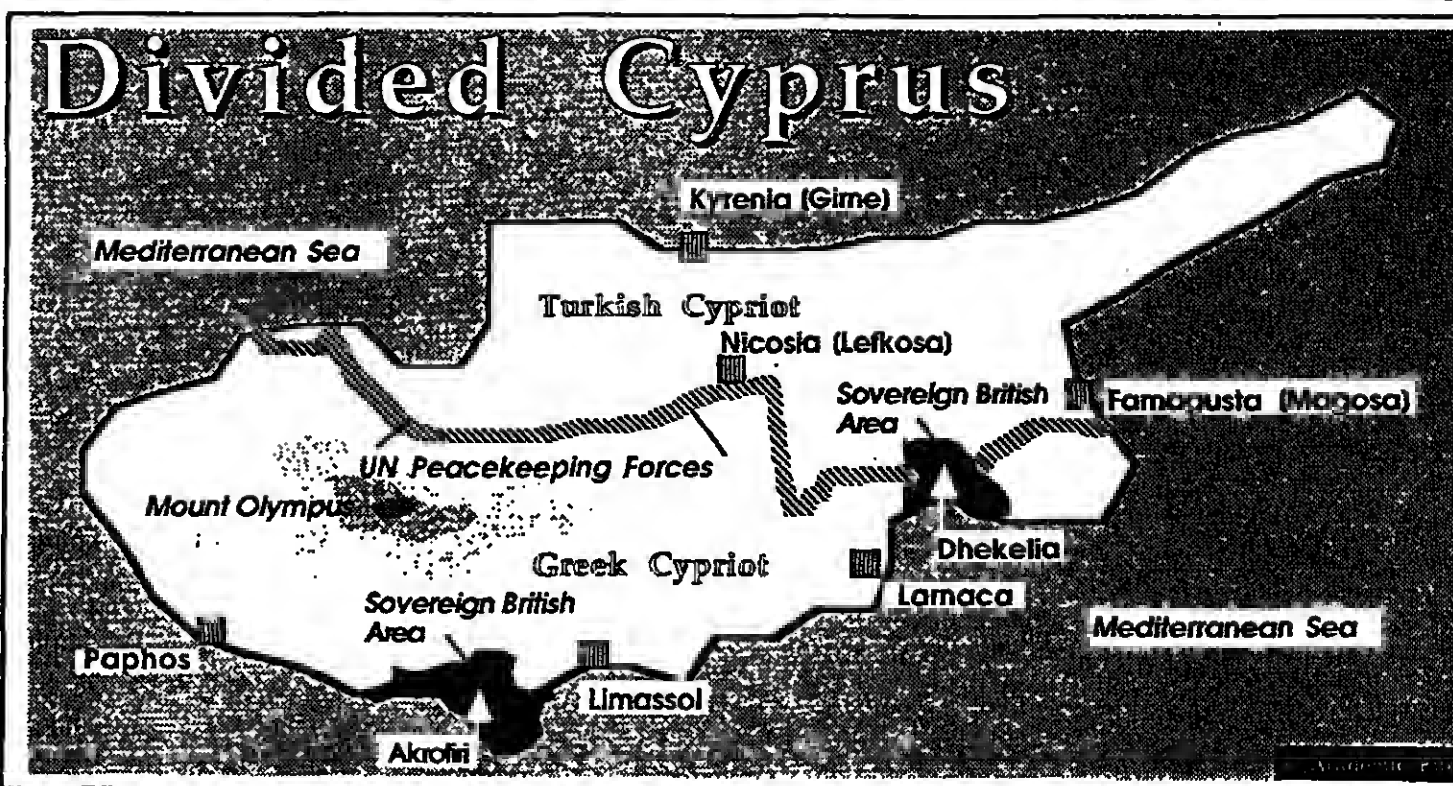
No one, including Greece and the Greek Cypriots, objected in 1959 to the inclusion of Turkey among the guarantors of the Zurich/London settlement; the Treaty of Guarantee incorporating this was later recognised by the United Nations. It was only after the violent overthrow of the bi-communal republic by Greek Cypriots in 1963 that the propriety of the Turkish guarantee began to be questioned. However, subsequent events have demonstrated beyond any doubt how justified that guarantee was. If it had not been for Turkey's intervention in 1964 and again in 1967 and finally in 1974, the Turkish Cypriots might well have been wiped out in their own homeland or driven from it. A formal Turkish guarantee and at least a token presence of Turkish troops would serve to remind Greek Cypriot extremists, of whom there are still far too many, that they cannot attack the Turkish community without again

inviting Turkish intervention. Partition is an emotive and, in some quarters, a dirty word. It may be that it should be resorted to only *faute de mieux* (that was the Macmillan government's position and, before that, Anthony Eden's). But the fact is that in many countries with a plural population there is an element of partition.

The sensible way forward

It is one thing to condemn partition before it has taken place, another to insist on reversing it once — for better or for worse — it is there on the ground. Expediency and common sense — and even the balance of humanitarian concern — may then point to trying to mitigate the effects of partition rather than to impose reintegration. As time passed since 1974, the case against trying to put the clock back has grown stronger. From the Greek Cypriot standpoint it is a thousand pities that they wasted so many years in the futility of their so-called "long struggle". The sensible course now for the Greek Cypriot leaders is to concentrate on trying to get territorial adjustments which will permit as many Greek Cypriots as possible to return to their homes and to continue living there under Greek Cypriot administration. If, as the leakages now suggest, that is their position in the current talks, then it is a welcome change from the past when the then leaders cruelly deluded their people into thinking that all those displaced in 1974 would be able to go back. Agreement on territory may not be impossible. Before his death Archbishop Makarios was reported to have accepted a figure of 28 per cent for the area which would remain under Turkish Cypriot administration. In his proposals of March 1986, which were accepted by the Turkish Cypriot side (and foolishly rejected by the Greeks) the U.N. secretary-general suggested a figure of "29 plus".

Andrew Faulds is a British member of parliament. His article is reprinted from the London-based Middle East International.



Peronists expect triumphant return to power

By Richard Jarvie
Reuters

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — Argentina's Peronists expect to win next Sunday's general elections and return in triumph to the Casa Rosada, the pink government house from which they were expelled by a military coup 13 years ago.

Party faithful consider the Casa Rosada — and the balcony from which Juan Domingo Peron stirred his people with powerful rhetoric — a Peronist symbol and rightfully theirs.

Their confidence about the elections for president and half of congress is backed by the latest polls.

Justicialist (Peronist) Party candidate Carlos Menem, the flamboyant governor of the impoverished northwestern province of La Rioja, was given a six-point lead over ruling radical party rival Eduardo Angeloz by a survey published in La Nacion newspaper. Other recent polls gave a similar margin.

If neither candidate wins a clear majority of the expected 20 million votes, the next president should be chosen by an electoral college by August and be sworn in on Dec. 10.

Centre-right presidential candidate Alvaro Alsogaray could become a leading power-broker in the electoral college if the popular vote does not produce an outright winner, political experts said.

They said Angeloz's chances had been dashed by his party's disastrous handling of the economy.

Spiralling inflation, a soaring public deficit, rising unemployment, dwindling foreign currency reserves and a crippling foreign debt have put the country in at least as bad a situation as in March 1976, when the armed forces ousted Peron's widow, Maria Estela Peron.

An 80 per cent plunge in the value of the austral currency so far this year would be reflected in a loss of radical votes.

"Each time the dollar rises, Angeloz loses two points" in the popularity ratings, centre-right parliamentary candidate Maria Julia Alsogaray said recently.

On top of the economic debacle, President Raul Alfonsin's administration, which took over from the military government in December 1983, has recently faced an army uprising, renewed left-wing guerrilla activity, a drought that destroyed a quarter

of the current harvest, and a prolonged energy crisis.

A Western diplomat said it was a tribute to Alfonsin that, despite these problems, this would be the first time in 61 years that a democratically elected president had handed power to another.

Argentina has experienced six military coups since 1943.

"Before, the option of a coup was always there. Now the country seems to have put this option aside — at least for the time being," one Western diplomat said.

But the threat of social upheaval or military intervention still existed, he said, even if not in the immediate future.

"At present there is a calm before the elections, but if something isn't done soon to sort out the economy, people might run out of patience," the diplomat added.

Menem has promised to pull the country out of recession

through a "productive revolution" based on big wage rises and easy credit terms to stimulate output and consumption.

Angeloz, a lacklustre orator seen by many as a better administrator than politician, has pledged immediate, severe cuts in the public sector, privatisation of most state companies, and production and export incentives for farmers and industry.

Both electoral campaigns have concentrated more on discrediting rivals than stressing programmes for reform.

While the Menem camp has made capital of the radicals' catastrophic economic performance, Angeloz and his supporters have stressed Menem's frequent contradictory statements, political gaffes, and the disastrous performance of previous Peronist administrations whose nationalistic programmes frightened away foreign investors and plunged the country into isolationism.

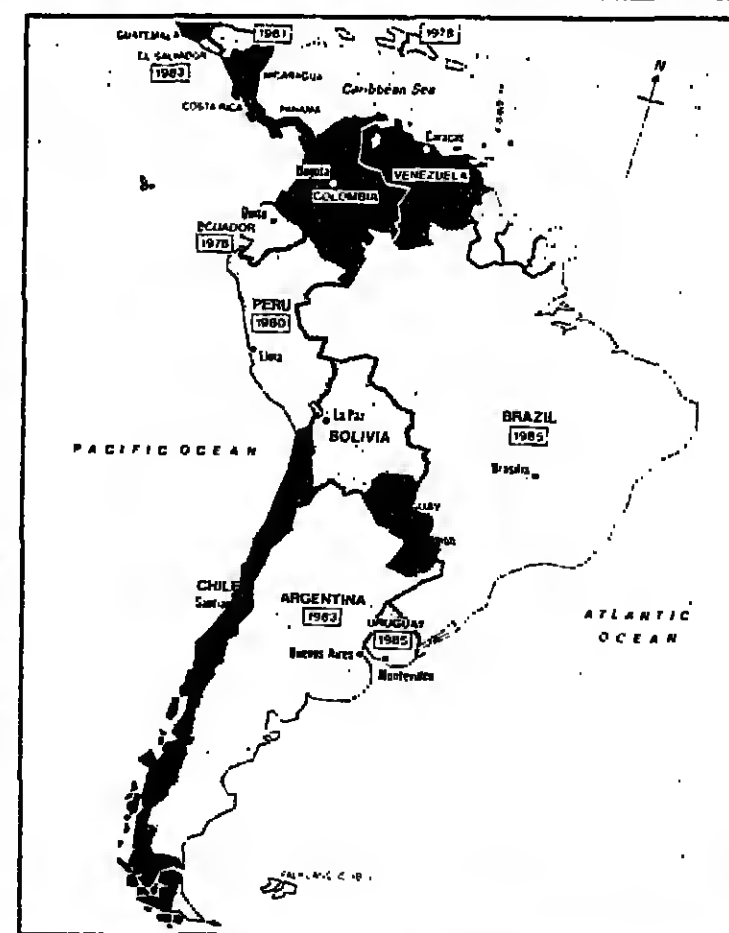
Trying to allay the fears of foreign bankers, Menem has promised to honour Argentina's \$60 billion foreign debt but insists creditors should agree to easier payment terms.

The country has effectively suspended debt service payments, and sources of fresh foreign funds have dried up. Negotiations with foreign bankers are set to resume after the election.

Alfonsin has said he would allow his elected successor to participate in foreign debt negotiations prior to the Dec. 10 handover of power.

But political sources said that, given a Peronist victory, Menem would not be content with this.

With the mandate of the people in his pocket, he and his trade union backers would almost certainly insist on immediate participation in all aspects of government despite Alfonsin's public pledge to serve out his full six year term.



JORDAN MARKET PLACE

For all your:
Packing,
Air Freight Forwarding,
Customs Clearance,
Door-to-door Service,
Ticketing and
Reservation needs,
please call:
AMIN KAWAR & SONS
Abdel Hamid Sharaf Street
Shmeisani
P.O. Box 7886
Amman, Jordan
Tel. 604676, 604696

CROWN INT'L EST.
packing, shipping,
forwarding,
storage, clearing,
door-to-door service
Agents all over the world
Tel: 664090, 660852
Tel: 22205 BESMCO JO.
P.O. Box 826487
AMMAN JORDAN

EVERY DAY
PEOPLE WHO NEED
MAINTENANCE
SERVICES
CALL US!
Electrolux
P.O. Box 625229 AMMAN
Tel. 604671

STUDIO HAIG
Professional Quality in
1 Hour Service —
Develop your colour film at
our shop and get:
* **JUMBO photo**
size 30% larger
* **Free enlarge-**
ment 20 x 30 cm
Shmeisani - Opp. Grindlays
Bank. Phone: 604042
Swedish. Tel: 823891

FOR YOUR Advertisement in Jordan Times
Call tel:
667171 ext. 223

RESTAURANT CHINA
The first & best
Chinese Restaurant
in Jordan
1st Circle, Jabal Amman, near
Alhijyah Girls School
Take away is available
Open daily 12:00-3:30
p.m.
6:30-Midnight
Tel. 638968

慕堂餐廳 MANDARIN Chinese Restaurant
The only typical Chinese
cuisine in Amman.
Chinese Flaming pot is available
Take away available
Open daily 12:00-15:30
18:00-23:30
Wadi Saqra Road - near Traffic
Bridge
Amman, Jordan
Tel: 661922

CHEN'S CHINESE RESTAURANT
Mecca Street, Yarmouk
Engineers' Housing
Estate, near Kilo
Supermarket
Mongolian Barbecue for
Lunch Friday only
Tel: 818214
Come and taste our
specialties
Open daily 12:00-3:30
p.m.
6:30-Midnight

CHINESE RESTAURANT
TAIWAN TOURISMO
Authentic Chinese Food
Korean Bar-B-Q
Charcoal Flaming Pot
Take-away service
Open daily Noon-3:30 p.m.
& 6:30 p.m. - midnight
Location: Near 3rd Circle
opposite Akilah Hospital
Tel: 641093

Kashmiri Restaurant
FIRST CLASS INDIAN
RESTAURANT
Special Executive Lunches
Take away service
available
Open Daily 12:30-3:30 pm
7:30-11:30 pm
After the Holiday Inn hotel
Towards 3rd circle
Tel: 659519 659520

EN BREF

Tournée américaine au Proche-Orient

Un proche collaborateur du secrétaire d'Etat américain, James Baker, qui achève aujourd'hui une visite officielle de deux jours à Moscou, se rendra prochainement en Israël, en Egypte et en Jordanie. La tournée de M. Dennis Ross, directeur du Centre de prévisions du département d'Etat et spécialiste du Proche-Orient, aura pour objectif de poursuivre les négociations engagées avec ces trois pays sur l'organisation d'élections dans les territoires occupés. M. Ross devrait également les informer des résultats de la rencontre de M. Baker avec son homologue soviétique.

La CEE condamne les déclarations de Rafsanjani

Les douze pays de la Communauté économique européenne (CEE) ont fermement condamné lundi les "déclarations inacceptables" du président du Parlement iranien, M. Rafsanjani, qui avait appelé vendredi les Palestiniens à "tuer des Américains, des Britanniques ou des Français" en représailles à la répression israélienne dans les territoires occupés. La CEE ainsi que les Etats-Unis ont par conséquent "avec satisfaction" le rejet de ces propos par Yasser Arafat.

L'Iran boycotte une réunion de l'OCI

Téhéran a boycotté hier une réunion organisée à la Mecque par le ministre saoudien des Affaires religieuses et à laquelle étaient invités les 46 pays de l'Organisation de la conférence islamique (OCI). Le refus iranien s'inscrit dans la polémique qui oppose Téhéran à Ryad sur les quotas de pèlerins pour le Haj, en juillet prochain. L'Arabie Saoudite avait réaffirmé dimanche qu'elle ne permettrait pas le dépassement de 45 000 fidèles par l'Iran.

CCA: sommet reporté

Le sommet du Conseil de coopération arabe (CCA), qui devait s'ouvrir hier à Alexandrie, a été reporté à une date qui sera fixée dans les prochaines semaines. L'Egypte, l'Irak, le Yémen du Nord et la Jordanie ont pris cette décision à la suite de la mort du ministre irakien de la Défense, vendredi dernier dans un accident d'hélicoptère.

Le Koweït dit non au Tornado

Le chef d'état-major Koweïtien a fait savoir, lundi, que son pays n'avait pas l'intention d'acheter des chasseurs-bombardiers Tornado, fabriqués conjointement par la Grande-Bretagne, l'Allemagne fédérale et l'Italie. Le général Mazyed al-Sane a indiqué que le Koweït avait déjà choisi d'autres avions de combat, sans toutefois préciser de quel type d'appareil il s'agit. Ce nouveau refus pour l'avion européen est intervenu quelques jours seulement après que le sultan d'Oman a annoncé qu'il renonçait à l'achat de huit Tornados.

Nouveau ministre de la Défense en Irak

Le général Abdel Jabbar Chenchel a été nommé dimanche au poste de ministre irakien de la Défense. Il succède au général Adnan Khairallah disparu vendredi dernier dans un accident d'hélicoptère. Agé de 75 ans, le nouveau ministre figure parmi les plus anciens officiers de l'armée irakienne. Ancien chef d'état-major et chargé des affaires militaires depuis 1983, le général Chenchel avait supervisé toutes les opérations des troupes de Bagdad pendant les huit années de guerre irano-irakienne.

Nouvelle Calédonie: élections maintenues

Le gouvernement français a décidé de maintenir les élections provinciales en Nouvelle Calédonie le 31 juin, malgré l'assassinat jeudi dernier des deux dirigeants indépendantistes du FLNKS, Jean-Marie Tjibaou et Yveine Yveine. Le premier ministre, Michel Rocard, qui assistait dimanche aux obsèques des deux hommes, a notamment indiqué que la mise en place du nouveau statut dans l'archipel se poursuivait normalement. Le scrutin du 31 juin doit permettre de pourvoir les conseils des trois provinces autonomes créées en Nouvelle-Calédonie par les accords signés en juin 1988 à Paris par MM. Tjibaou et Lafleur.

Football allemand: record de cartons

Le record d'avertissements sur les terrains de football au cours d'une saison a été battu en RFA le week-end dernier, à l'occasion de la 28e journée de la Bundesliga. 115 cartons jaunes ont été distribués depuis le début du championnat, soit 8 de plus qu'en 1985-1986.

Seule femme ingénieur aéronautique. La force tranquille de Lana

Nom: Moussa; prénom: Lana; âge: 23 ans; profession: ingénier aéronautique à la Royal Jordanian. Signe particulier: se trouve être la seule femme à exercer cette profession en Jordanie.

Tout a commencé il y a six mois, peu après son retour de l'université de Bristol en Angleterre, où elle a fait ses études supérieures d'ingénieur. Ses diplômes en poche, Lana a choisi de rentrer. "Mon père voulait que je reste en Grande-Bretagne, moi non", dit-elle. Tout en sachant que sa spécialisation ne lui permettrait de frapper qu'à une seule porte, la compagnie aérienne nationale, l'armée de l'air jordanienne n'admettait aucune femme dans ses rangs.

Si l'embauche n'a posé aucune difficulté, l'immersion dans un univers professionnel exclusivement masculin ne s'est pas faite sans grincements de dents. Nombre de machoires se sont d'autant plus serrées que sa qualification la place en position de chef d'équipe, distribuant ordres et conseils aux mécaniciens chargés de la révision des appareils. "L'essai d'avoir des rapports amicaux avec eux, explique Lana, Mais certain continuait de se plaindre et préférait travailler avec les deux autres ingénieurs, qui sont des hommes."

Parfaitement décontractée, elle ne se préoccupe pas des sifflets ou



Lana Moussa

des réflexions plus ou moins sympathiques qui se déclenchent dès qu'elle revêt le bleu de travail et qu'elle plonge les mains dans les moreaux de earlingues en réparation. "Je m'en moque, déclare-t-elle en souriant. L'essentiel, c'est que je gagne le même salaire que les autres ingénieurs et que j'aie droit à la même couverture sociale."

En clair, Lana tient fermement à son métier. Même si elle exige d'elle qu'elle passe huit heures par jour dans les hangars de l'aéroport d'Amman, et ce, six jours sur sept, sinon parfois le vendredi. Elle y tient suffisamment pour être sûre de ne pas y renoncer, "même après le mariage."

Majeda Marouf.

Ouverture du 42e festival de Cannes

Les valeurs sûres

Présidé par le réalisateur allemand Wim Wenders, le 42e festival du cinéma de Cannes s'ouvre ce soir. Marqué par un retour aux valeurs sûres du septième art, il brillera néanmoins par l'absence des pays socialistes et notamment de la Chine et de l'URSS.

Hommage aux grands: Le festival de Cannes débute ce soir par une évocation de l'œuvre de Charlie Chaplin. Après la projection, mercredi en "pre-ouverture", de la version longue et renouée (3h40) du film de David Lean "Lawrence d'Arabie" (avec Peter O'Toole et Omar Sharif), la grande fête française du cinéma affiche un retour aux meilleurs serviteurs du septième art. Ce soir encore sera présenté "New York stories", un long-métrage à sketches, signé Francis Coppola, Martin Scorsese et Woody Allen.

Unité pour la mise en route de la 42e édition du festival, qui jusqu'au 23 mai présentera plus de 1 500 œuvres, dont 22 seulement vont concourir pour la palme d'or. Une sélection officielle dans laquelle les Etats-Unis, l'Italie et la France se taillent la part du lion, en l'absence des Soviétiques et des Chinois et la maigre participation des Anglais. Parmi les six films américains, "Mystery train" de Jim Jarmush et "Sex, lies and video tapes", premier long-métrage de Steven

Soderbergh. Totalement absente l'an dernier, l'Italie revient en force avec quatre œuvres, dont "Francesco" de Liliana Cavan (avec Mickey Rourke en Saint-François d'Assises) ou encore "Splendor", le dernier Ettore Scola, qui raconte avec tendresse la mort d'un petit cinéma. Quant à la France, elle présente cinq films, dont trois en compétition: "Trop belle pour toi" de Bertrand Blier avec Gérard Depardieu, "Monsieur Hire" de Patrice Leconte et "Cibière" de Claire Devers.

D'autres projections sont attendues avec intérêt, notamment celle de "Rosalie goes shopping" de Percy Adlon, réalisateur du film-miracle "Bagdad café" qui va tenter de renouveler son succès avec la même actrice, Marianne Sägebrecht. Ou encore "La pluie noire" du Japonais Imamura, qui recut la palme d'or du festival avec "La ballade de Narayama".

A noter enfin que le festival participera à sa manière à la célébration du bicentenaire de la Révolution française. Des cinéastes du monde entier ont été invités à participer, samedi, à une journée "cinéma et liberté". Quatre vingt réalisateurs ont déjà confirmé leur présence à cette manifestation au cours de laquelle sera projeté un montage sur la Révolution, vue par le cinéma. (D'après agences).

Les premiers pas de la médecine en Jordanie

"L'italien" et son hôpital

Fondé par l'une des figures légendaires de Jordanie, l'hôpital italien d'Amman a pratiquement l'âge du royaume hachémite. Considéré par beaucoup comme étant à l'origine de la médecine dans le pays, l'établissement reste cher au cœur de nombre de Jordaniens qui se souviennent y avoir été soignés par celui qu'ils appellent encore "l'italien". Même si certains lui préfèrent aujourd'hui les cliniques plus modernes.

Docteur Fausto Tezio. Ce simple nom suscite aujourd'hui encore l'admiration de la plupart des Jordaniens. Gravé dans leur mémoire, il évoque le souvenir d'un "magicien du corps" qui a soigné leurs parents, sinon eux-mêmes. Qu'ils soient de Karak, de Salt ou d'Amman, tous se rappellent de "l'italien", qui fut le précurseur de la médecine dans leur pays et le fondateur en 1927 du premier hôpital général du royaume.

Tout avait pourtant bien mal commencé pour le jeune médecin, qui avait quitté Turin en 1923, à l'âge de 25 ans. Chargé par une association catholique italienne d'ouvrir un dispensaire à Salt et d'assister les missionnaires de Rome, il se trouve rapidement confronté à l'hostilité des Britanniques, peu enclins à voir les Italiens prendre pied dans la région. Usant des pouvoirs que leur confère leur mandat sur la Transjordanie, ils refusent pendant plus de deux ans de lui venir en aide.

An point de décourager le docteur Tezio. "Mon père voulait repartir", raconte sa fille, Flavia Romero. Il a alors eu la chance, si l'on peut dire, d'être appelé par le haut commissaire anglais de Jérusalem, dont la femme venait d'avoir un grave accident de voi-



L'Emir Abdallah (à gauche) et le docteur Tezio (à droite) en 1930, à l'occasion d'une visite du souverain transjordanien à l'hôpital italien.

ture. Saisissant l'occasion qui se présente à lui, le chirurgien se rend dans la Ville Sainte, muni de sa trousse de chirurgien... et d'une lettre stipulant qu'en échange de ses services, la dame en question s'engage à lui permettre de construire son hôpital.

Une colline rocailleuse L'opération réussie et le marché conclu, Fausto Tezio repasse le Jourdain avec l'autorisation tant attendue de se mettre au travail. Destination: une bourgade du nom d'Amman, que l'émir Abdallah a choisie pour établir sa capitale. Encouragé par le futur roi de Jordanie, le médecin italien commence aussitôt la construction de son hôpital, en lieu et place de six baraquements en bois où officiaient alors un médecin indo-anglais de l'armée naissante du royaume.

Abstraction faite des conditions de travail déplorables dans lesquelles exerçait son prédécesseur, l'endroit, sur le flanc d'une colline rocailleuse et déserte, n'a rien de particulièrement engageant. Seul attirait, un ruisseau en contre-bas, auprès duquel sont déjà installées quel-

Malgré les efforts de la ligue arabe

Liban: le cauchemar continue

Les bombardements ont repris lundi au Liban, avec une violence inégalée depuis l'intensification des combats, le 14 mars dernier. Le tiers du pays a été pilonné. Au moins 19 personnes ont été tuées et 71 blessées. Les deux gouvernements libanais s'accrochent mutuellement de ne pas respecter le cessez-le-feu demandé par la Ligue arabe.

En 58 jours de combats, les pilonnages n'avaient jamais atteint une telle intensité: l'artillerie du général Aoun a bombardé pendant plus de sept heures Beyrouth-ouest, sa batterie chute, la montagne druze, le Haut-Metn et la plaine orientale de la Bekaa. Le secteur a été arrosé de bombes et notamment d'obus au phosphore qui ont provoqué de nombreux incendies. Les batteries de l'armée syrienne

et de ses alliés ont déversé, pour leur part, plus de 300 obus en dix heures sur l'ensemble du pays chrétien.

Au terme de cette journée de cauchemar, les belligérants se sont mutuellement accusés de contrecarrer les tentatives de la Ligue arabe pour ramener la paix et, singulièrement, sa demande d'un cessez-le-feu formulée le 27 avril. Le général Sami Khaib, commandant des brigades de l'armée libanaise de Salim Hoss, soutenu par Damas, a accusé le général Michel Aoun d'avoir "provoqué l'escalade militaire au Liban dans le but de torpiller les efforts de paix de la Ligue arabe. Auparavant, un membre du gouvernement des militaires chrétiens avait accusé la Syrie d'avoir "fait exploser la situation pour empêcher par la force" cette même initiative.

Candidature de l'OLP

L'OMS décidera vendredi

L'Assemblée mondiale de la Santé devait examiner mercredi après-midi à Genève la candidature de l'OLP au statut d'Etat membre de l'Organisation mondiale de la santé (OMS), a décidé de reporter sa décision à vendredi prochain. L'institution médicale des Nations-Unies craint en effet que l'hostilité des Etats-Unis ne se traduise pour elle par le chaos financier.

Par 56 voix contre 47, "l'Assemblée mondiale annule de l'OMS a décidé hier d'ajourner jusqu'à vendredi l'examen de la candidature de l'OLP au statut d'Etat membre de l'Organisation des Nations-Unies. Une majorité de pays, dont certains pays de l'Est ou du Tiers-Monde, ont en effet souhaité obtenir un délai de réflexion avant de prendre part au vote.

Ces hésitations ont été provoquées par la menace explicite des Etats-Unis de couper les fonds à l'OMS en cas de décision favorable à l'OLP. Une menace qui a de quoi inquiéter l'organisation: avec une contribution estimée à près de 74 millions de dollars pour 1990, soit 25% du budget ordinaire de l'OMS, Washington se trouve être son principal donateur.

Le risque, estimait-on hier dans les milieux diplomatiques occidentaux, est d'autant plus grand qu'il s'agit à l'OLP d'une majorité simple des votants pour entrer de facto au sein de l'organisation. Beaucoup considèrent qu'il ne "serait pas mauvais" de suspendre toute décision jusqu'à l'année prochaine, comme l'avait suggéré le directeur général de l'OMS Hiroshi Nakajima.

L'OLP représentée aux Na-

tions-Unies sous le nom de Palestine, a fait valoir quant à elle que son élévation au rang d'Etat membre était un droit légitime. Soutenu par les pays arabes, qui souhaitent qu'une décision soit prise avant la fin de la session, dans dix jours, la centrale palestinienne étudie avec certains d'entre eux d'éventuelles compensations financières pour faire face aux pressions américaines.

L'ajournement des débats de l'Assemblée mondiale de la Santé intervient au lendemain de la demande officielle d'admission de l'Etat de "Palestine" au sein de l'UNESCO, présentée à Paris par le représentant de l'OLP M. Massalha. (D'après agences).

La visite que devait effectuer mardi à Damas une délégation de l'OLP a été reportée au dernier moment, sans qu'une nouvelle date ait été fixée. Selon le journal koweïtien Al-Saïssa citant des sources palestiniennes, l'ajournement du voyage, auquel devait participer Farouq Kadoumi, serait en rapport avec la volonté de la centrale palestinienne d'obtenir que la rencontre se déroule en Algérie. D'autres responsables palestiniens ont expliqué ce report par des raisons de calendrier.

Incendie à abdali

Cinq magasins détruits

Un gigantesque incendie a partiellement détruit mardi cinq magasins de la Jordan Express Company dans le quartier d'Abdali, à Amman. Pendant deux heures, les pompiers de la protection civile ont lutté contre des flammes qui atteignaient jusqu'à 40 mètres de hauteur.

Alertés par l'épaisse fumée noire qui se répandait dans le ciel, les secours sont intervenus avant même d'être appelés. Face à l'ampleur du sinistre et à sa rapide propagation, les pompiers ont dû s'adjointre des renforts pour pouvoir venir à bout de

l'incendie. Les magasins brûlés renfermaient des fournitures très inflammables, notamment des planches et des produits en matière plastique.

Les dégâts matériels sont très importants: le contenu des bâtiments touchés est totalement calciné. L'incendie aurait pu tourner à la catastrophe et mettre en danger des vies humaines sans l'intervention rapide des pompiers. Des dépôts du ministère de l'Agriculture, qui abritent de grandes quantités produits chimiques, étaient en effet directement menacés par les flammes.



Le bâtiment juste après sa construction en 1927. Aujourd'hui, il est perdu dans un dédale d'habitations.

me de nuit. Souvent même, il partait avec sa trousse à dos de chameau pour aller secourir quelqu'un dans le désert. Et pour soigner toutes sortes de maux. "Il a tout fait, ajoute-t-elle, avec une capacité de diagnostic extraordinaire." Partisan d'une médecine qui s'intéresse à l'homme pour traiter sa maladie, Fausto Tezio apprend les dialectes bedouin et circassien. Les familles le prennent en sympathie. Sa légende vivante est en train de naître.

La seconde guerre mondiale vient tout bouleverser. Arrêté par les Anglais, il est emprisonné à Jérusalem. Les Transjordanien ne l'oublient pas. Ils obtiennent son transfert à Jaffa, puis son évacuation vers l'Australie. En 1946, le roi Abdallah lui envoie papiers et argent pour son retour dans le tout jeune royaume hachémite. "Les gens ont manifesté de joie quand il est revenu à Amman, se souvient sa fille. Même les femmes voilées découvraient leur visage pour l'embrasser."

Le docteur italien reprend donc son travail. Il s'associe aux efforts des Mères pieuses d'Afrique Noire, chargées de la gestion administrative et médicale de l'hôpital dès son départ en 1939. "Les quarante lits ne désemplissent pas, se rappelle sa fille. Clarisse, en poste depuis 50 ans. On soignait les malades jusque dans les couloirs."

Les dix-neuf religieuses de l'établissement, qui compte désormais une centaine de lits, sont aujourd'hui beaucoup moins sollicitées. Le retour en Italie du docteur Tezio en 1965 remplacé par son collègue, le docteur Marcus, et surtout les progrès de la médecine publique en Jordanie ont considérablement réduit l'activité de l'hôpital. "Nous allons le rénover et redéfinir ses priorités," explique Anna Gabriella Pompili, secrétaire de l'Association catholique italienne fondatrice et propriétaire de l'établissement.

Perdu dans le dédale des habitations du vieux Amman, l'hôpital italien reste un monument de l'histoire du pays. "Il fait partie de notre culture," affirme récemment le ministre de la Santé, Zuhair Malhas.

Alain Renon et R.P. Adeli.

Mots croisés

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										

par Florence Montiel

Horizontalement.

1: donnera une bonne odeur. 2: elles calment les maux de tête. 3: serait joyeux. 4: article; prop res. 5: recherches. 6: note; négation. 7: règles. 8: en tenue d'Adam; tissu; fin de messe phonétique. 9: pronom personnel; début d'hypothèse; l'homme du Déluge. 10: mesurerons le poids.

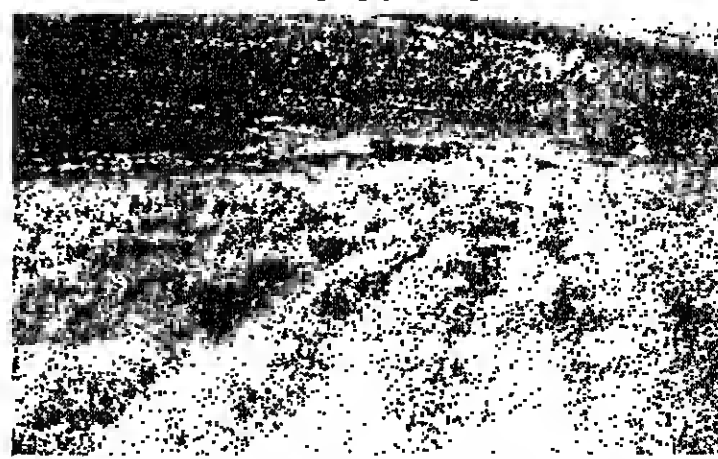
Verticalement.

A: négocié. B: propre à l'Extrême-Orient. C: Rassemblement pour la République. D: fit confiance; élevé. E: on y trouve parfois des traces d'albume; monarques. F: elles trouvent les vêtements; participe passé. G: préposition; école. H: pénitents; théâtre japonais. I: champion; particule. J: aides.

(Solution en bas de page)

PARENTHÈSE

Moissons



Les fleurs bercent le silence dans la tendresse du jour, la lumière embrasse la terre. Et la conscience grandit dans nos cœurs comme un chabson.

J'ai écouté la douleur des vents du nord, j'ai vu les lacs. Les vagues ont renversé mon bateau mais jamais je n'ai eu peur. Minn aime babiller la terre et la mer et dans mes yeux reste la cendre des défaits.

Je suis retourné chez moi après des années, la tête prisonnière de rêves tristes comme la tête d'un lion. Vnici ma bibliothèque: elle a vieilli, elle est pâle comme moi. Mon cœur danse comme un enfant, mes mains sont vides.

Faïçal Al-Zuraigat.

A L'AFFICHE

CINEMA

La rose pourpre du Caire

De Woody Allen, avec Mia Farrow, Jeff Daniels et Danny Aiello. L'aventure de Cécilia, serveuse sans le sou dans une petite ville américaine pendant la grande crise. Son seul échappatoire: un film romantique qu'elle va voir chaque jour, et dont le héros s'évade un soir pour la reconstruire... Centre américain, jeudi 11 et dimanche 14 mai à 16h00 (en anglais).

Frankenstein 90

D'Alain Jessua, avec Eddy Mitchell, Jean Rochefort, Fionn Gélén et Herma Voss (1984). Les monstres renaissent. Victor Frankenstein, savant de son état, a l'idée de glisser un petit cerveau électronique dans le corps reconstitué d'un homme. Le microprocesseur, comme de juste, transforme le comportement de la créature, qui tombe amoureux de la fiancée de son maître... Centre culturel français, lundi 15 mai à 20h00 (en français, sous-titré en arabe).

Quatre vingt treize

Adaptation de l'œuvre de Victor Hugo sur la Révolution française, par Claude Santelli. Centre culturel français, mercredi 17 mai à 16h00.

Les trois couronnes du matelot

De Raoul Ruiz, avec Bernard Guitard, Philippe Deplanché et Jean Badin (1983). Une chronique surréaliste où se mêlent la vie d'un matelot en quête de trois couronnes danoises, l'assassinat d'un antiquaire, le désir d'un étudiant de partir à l'autre bout du monde... Centre culturel français, mercredi 17 mai à 20h00 (en français, sous-titré en arabe).

Ciné-club

Séances respectivement à 13h00, 15h00, 19h00 et 21h00. Tous les films proposés cette semaine ont reçu l'Oscar de la meilleure actrice.

Jeudi 11: The go between: Bonny and Clyde; Fatal attraction: Moon strike; Mississippi learning. Vendredi 12: A man and a woman; Missing; Broadcast news; Natural: Mid-night cowboy. Samedi 13: The pope of Greenwich Village; Victor Victoria; Iron weed: A man for all seasons: The great white hope. Dimanche 14: Nicholas and Alexandra; An officer and gentleman; Children of a lesser God; The french lieutenant woman; Suddenly, last summer.

Lundi 15: Mary, queen of Scots; Tootsy; Morning after; On golden pond: Love story. Mardi 16: Sunday, bloody sunday; Terms of endearment: Crime of passion; Reds; Mogambo. Mercredi 17: Splendor of grass; Silk-wind; Peggy sue get married; Atlantic City: A streetcar named desire.

Films en version originale. Tél: 663901. Route de l'université, à droite après l'hôtel Jérusalem puis première à gauche, 300m.

EXPOSITION

Grands projets

Du musée d'Orsay au Grand Louvre, en passant par l'Institut du monde arabe, l'Opéra de la Bastille ou encore la Cité des sciences de la Villette, l'exposition présente les grands projets de l'Etat qui feront le Paris de l'an 2 000.

Centre culturel français, du 13 au 20 mai (inauguration samedi à 18h00).

Dessin animé libanais

Présentation des dessins animés de Georges Khoury et de son atelier de création, plus connu sous le nom de "Jad". L'exposition comprend notamment trois documents vidéo sur le travail de l'artiste libanais et de son équipe. Institut Goethe, du 13 au 17 mai (inauguration samedi à 17h00).

Solution des mots croisés

Horizontalement.

1: parfumeras. 2: aspirines. 3: rituel. 4: la; nettes. 5: études. 6: mi; ne. 7: équerres. 8: nu; soie; il. 9: te; si. Noël. 10: péserons.

Verticalement.

A: parlementaire. B: asiatique. C: RPR. D: fia, dressé. E: urine; rois. F: mites; ri. G: en; née. H: rentres; Nô. I: as; ion. J: assistés.

The AIDS factor

The AIDS pandemic is having a devastating impact in East and Central African countries. But although many people — including mothers and babies — will die of the disease, population will continue to grow, says the 1989 State of World Population Report from the United Nations Population Fund. Janie Hampton writes about AIDS and fertility in Uganda.

Mary sits on the grass outside her thatched hut while peeling green plantains for the family supper of matooke.

"I was so happy when my third child was born. We called him Rejoice. He grew well, ate well, but when he was a few months old he stopped growing. He got thin. He drank lots of milk but always had diarrhoea. Then he got a rash and a few weeks later he died. My neighbour said he died of Slim."

Mother-to-child transmission of Slim, the Ugandan name for AIDS, is an increasing worry, especially in countries such as Uganda where producing children is central to a woman's acceptance in society.

The nurse at the clinic said that Rejoice might have died of Slim, Mary recalls. "But he might have died of something else. If it was Slim, then he got it from me, before he was born. She said I could have a blood test to find out if I have Slim. But how would that help? I would still die."

Testing people for AIDS is only useful if there are resources for informed counselling to go with testing. Resources in most Third World countries are scarce for even the most basic needs and there are few trained counsellors available.

Even telling their own families is often out of the question for people who discover they carry the virus.

Mary can predict her family's reaction. "My husband would throw me out of the house. Then who would look after the children? My husband does not know how to look after them. If I die he will move to another village, far away, where no one knows him. He will take another

wife there. He will not tell this new wife about me, or the baby, or his children."

Nor can the traditional family support network of mothers and sisters be relied upon. "My mother will not look after the children, not if I die of Slim. Nor will my sister," says Mary, categorically.

Because of the stigma attached to AIDS, people who carry the virus (or are HIV-positive) find it harder and harder to hold jobs or even stay in their villages.

Women are the first to be cast out on the least suspicion that they may be infected. This is because women are still unjustly viewed as the source of sexually-transmitted diseases, even if they have only ever had one partner.

And yet the transmission of AIDS through Central and Eastern Africa has been traced along the highways travelled by men who have sexual relations along the way. In one study in Leontodi, Uganda, 80 per cent of bar-girls who sleep with male travellers, traders and truck drivers were found to be HIV positive.

This ultimately affects families back home. Among the women attending ante-natal clinics in Kampala, the capital of Uganda, HIV-positive rates have been found to be as high as 10 per cent. (This compares with 1.4 per cent in ante-natal clinics in New York.)

Mary's husband is a long-distance truck driver. "Sometimes he goes all the way from Mombasa in Kenya to Kisangani in Zaire. He probably has girlfriends along the route. I don't know who he sleeps with. It's not something you ask husbands is it? It's not my business!"

There is still, however, a strong

resistance to using condoms. Mary only once risked asking her husband to wear one. "He got very angry. He said if I talked about such things then I must be a prostitute. Men don't like to wear condoms, especially with their wives."

Shrugging her shoulders, she continues: "If I already have Slim then it won't make any difference if he wears a condom or not, will it? I shall die anyway. But I worry that if I haven't got Slim then I might still get it from my husband. How can I make him wear a condom?"

Nor are condoms always readily available. Where Mary lives the local shops do not stock them and it is a long walk to the hospital where they are obtainable.

Mary and her husband have two children, but she would like more — in spite of the fact that she might be carrying AIDS. "I would like to have four or five. My mother had nine children, but three of them died when they were small."

If she is HIV-positive a further pregnancy could well accelerate the onset of the disease. There is also a high risk of her baby being infected.

Pressure

However, the pressure to have children tends to be greatest in countries where security is least assured. For poor people in the Third World, children are a form of insurance against the uncertainties of the future. In countries where the State can provide little or no social security, children are expected to support their parents in old age.

The greater the likelihood of their children dying, the more children parents need to have. Although infant mortality rates are falling in most countries, children are still dying from preventable diseases such as measles, diarrhoea, and tetanus. Child deaths from AIDS are low by comparison but they will increase — even if no more adults were infected from tomorrow.

Research indicates that half the babies born to HIV-positive mothers will be HIV-positive themselves. Of these half will



A major transmission route for AIDS in developing countries is via the placenta — from an infected mother to her unborn baby. Often a mother's first indication that she might be HIV positive comes when her baby falls ill.

become HIV negative within 15 months and the other half will go on to develop AIDS. In some countries women who are HIV positive are encouraged to terminate their pregnancies. In most of Africa, however, abortion is illegal.

AIDS tends to progress much faster in Africa than in Europe or North America. This is because the immune system of people in poor countries is already weakened by under-nourishment, infrequent infection and tuberculosis. According to the 1989 State of World Population Report of the United Nations Population Fund, health services are also critically under-funded, which contributes to the rapid spread of

the disease. In Uganda, needles and syringes are expensive, so they have to be re-used. But where wood or paraffin fuel are expensive or unobtainable, needles will not be properly boiled and sterilised before re-use.

It is clearly impossible for a country in Uganda's situation to combat AIDS as a single issue. Twenty years of war have left a legacy of chaos. The health system has to be re-built from scratch — from the training of personnel to the construction of buildings.

It is not surprising then that staff at some clinics are reluctant to treat AIDS patients. According to Mary, they say it is a waste

AIDS - The rising toll

A total of 120,000 cases of full-blown AIDS from 138 countries were reported in October 1988. At least 200,000 cases are thought to exist worldwide. And research shows that half the babies born to HIV-positive mothers will be HIV-positive themselves. This only adds to the problems faced by women in those countries where infection is most prevalent. But compared with other diseases the AIDS toll is still very low.

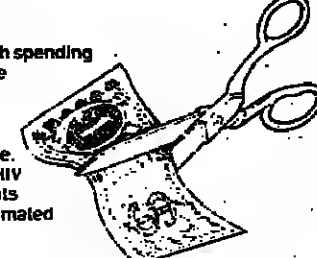
MALARIA ...

spread by the mosquito claims one million lives a year. The cumulative toll of AIDS since its emergence a decade ago is still less than one third of this figure.



POVERTY ...

and cuts in health spending were responsible for a third of a million child deaths in Africa during 1988 alone. By comparison HIV infection of infants since 1980 is estimated at just 80,000.

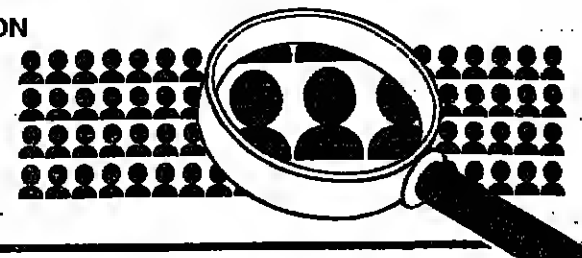


AIDS - ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION

Via semen, blood, infected blood products, placenta

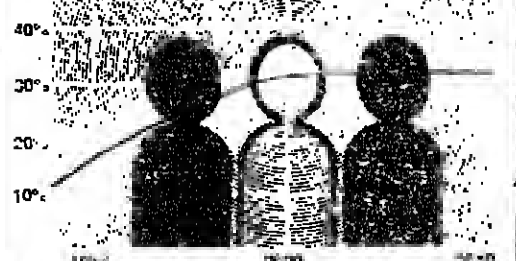
AT HIGH RISK

- Children born to infected mothers
- Users of intravenous injections
- Male homosexuals
- Sufferers of genital infections or injuries



FUTURE PATTERNS

- Between 5-10 million people are carrying the HIV virus. Most are expected to develop AIDS itself within the next eight years.
- AIDS is following a 25-year course, experts say. The infection rate is set to rise steeply to peak after 15 years. Assuming no cure is found the upward trend will continue — but more slowly, stabilizing over the subsequent ten years.
- In Uganda 10-15% of the population is thought to be HIV-positive. The rate is expected to double by the year 2000, with one in three adults infected.



EFFECT ON POPULATION

- More deaths — but more births too. Total population is predicted to grow even in countries where one in three adults is infected.
- A typical Central or East African country with a population growth rate of 3% a year would have this rate reduced to 1.5%. But this would be due to more deaths — not fewer births.



of time. People with AIDS 'will die anyway'. The Ugandan government was, however, the first in Africa to

admit to the world that AIDS was a problem and that it intended to fight it. This was a brave stand when many countries were trying

to cover up their figures, censor the media or blame other nations for the disease — UNFPA News features.

The Trans-Siberian — a journey in vastness, vastness, vastness

By Randall Palmer
Reuter

ABOARD ROSSIYA — Seasoned travellers say you should take the Trans-Siberian express in the heart of winter to feel the region's full harshness.

But no matter what time of the

year, the world's longest train ride enables the traveller to experience the vastness and wildness of a land whose name has struck terror into the hearts of millions of Soviets over the past centuries.

"It constitutes the greatest single travel experience a tourist

can have," comments the respected Fodor's travel guide.

Even in late April or early May, lakes are still frozen, chunks of ice glide down rivers and blizzards can still swirl around the 500-metre long train on the higher-altitude sections of the journey.

Spending a virtually unbroken six or seven days rolling across eight time zones, one can appreciate the size of the biggest country on earth.

Unless you are taking a boat from Japan to the Pacific Soviet port of Vladivostok, the journey starts or ends further north at Khabarovsk.

From Khabarovsk it is 8,578 kilometres to Moscow on the Rossiya 1 (the eastbound train is the Rossiya 2) — nearly twice the distance from New York to San Francisco.

As the train heads west towards the Soviet capital, the scenery includes trees stunted by frost and hills gently rolling into the distance, unspoiled as far as the eye can see.

Birches gleam, seemingly whiter here than anywhere else in the world, interspersed with conifers. The Taiga, the great Siberian

forest, inspired Russian author Anton Chekhov to write: "Its strength and magic lie not in the size of its... trees or in the depth of its deadly silence, but rather in the fact that perhaps it is the migrant birds alone of all living creatures that know its limits."

On the second day the train glides into Amazar, a village big enough to merit a stop on this two-continent journey but too small and isolated to have paved roads.

Villagers crowd to the Rossiya's restaurant car during the 20-minute stop to buy whatever the attendants will sell, such as tinned fish.

The only indication of commercial activity visible from the train is a small wooden building with a sign "knigi" — books — almost certain to have Lenin's teachings and possibly volumes on Perestroika, the restructuring of Soviet society.

About 90 minutes by train to the next village, it is much less isolated than the settlements in the vast hinterland often accessible only by river or by foot.

It was often to more isolated areas, such as the Kolyma gold fields near the Arctic Ocean, that

people went into exile.

Russia's rulers used Siberia as a place of exile at least from the 1600s, but the practice reached a terrifying climax under dictator Josef Stalin, who sent millions off to face freezing conditions, starvation or beatings.

In areas not covered with forest, vast steppes stretch out for hundreds of miles, covered in grass or wheat. Herds of horses and ponies paw in the snow.

During the 48 stops on the way to Moscow, anywhere from two minutes to 15, you can check the slim offerings — maybe sausages, bread, combs or a map but rarely if ever fresh fruits and vegetables — sold by women at platform stalls.

Or you can look into stations — and, more likely than not, find long queues. In the larger towns, there is likely to be a vast square outside the station probably presided over by a statue of Lenin.

The cities tend to have the same grey, faceless concrete look of most Soviet cities, and many foreigners do not consider them worth a day's stop until the next Rossiya rolls into town.

That opinion is likely to be reinforced by the exorbitant cost

TO THE DANISH COMMUNITY IN JORDAN

You are invited to cast your vote at the Royal Danish Consulate for the forthcoming elections of Danish representatives for the European Parliament which will be held in Denmark on Thursday, June 15, 1989.

Our office hours are:

Daily from 8:00 till 13:00 and from 15:30 till 18:30
Friday from 8:00 till 13:00
Sunday off.

Royal Danish Consulate 24, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf Street, Shmeisani, Tel. 603703.

Jerash Festival for Arts & Culture invites all interested photographers, Jordanians and residents, to participate in the photography exhibition which will be held during the activities of the 8th Jerash Festival for Arts & Culture during the period between July 5-20, 1989.

TERMS OF PARTICIPATION:

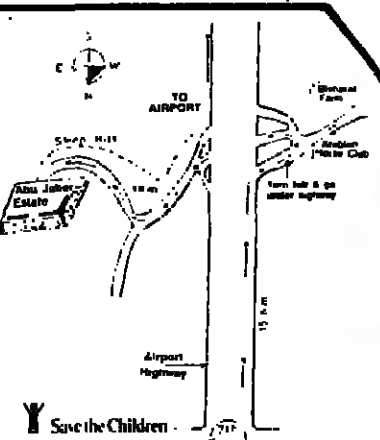
1. The artists may participate with no more than 3 photos.
2. Each photo should measure 30x40 cm and should be fixed to a frame.
3. Photos should be coloured or black and white.
4. Theme: "ASPECTS OF JORDAN"
a) Bedouin b) Countryside c) City
5. Photos must depict the Jordanian environment and character and must not have been exhibited previously.
6. All photos should indicate the following:
— Name and address of photographer
— The year photograph was taken
— Type of film used
(Information should be placed at the back of each photo)
7. All photos will be exhibited at the 8th Jerash Festival.
8. Kindly submit all entries to:
THE JORDAN NATIONAL GALLERY OF FINE ARTS
Jebel Weibdeh Park - Tel. 630128
Deadline for submission June 1, 1989
9. Prizes will be awarded for winners and will be announced during a special event in the 8th Jerash Festival.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN NOOR

THE BANI HAMIDA WOMEN'S RUG WEAVING SPRING EXHIBITION

Will be held at Abu-Jaber Estate

On Friday & Saturday 12 & 13 May 1989
Between 10:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.



Cinema **CONCORD** Tel: 677420

Conan the destroyer
3.30 - 6.30 - 10.30

Dirty dancing
5.10 - 8.30

Performances 3.30, 6.15, 8.30, 10.30 p.m.

Cinema **NUJUM** Tel: 675571

*** POLICE ACCADEMY "5"**
*** THE WITCHES OF EASTWICK**

Performances 3.30, 6.30, 8.30, 10.30 p.m.

Cinema **PLAZA** Tel: 677420

PICK UP ARTIST

Performances 3.30, 6.30, 8.30, 10.30 p.m.

Tickets available for 5, 3, and 1 J.D. at the following places

- | | |
|--|--|
| • Downtown — Isuzu Store | • Jabel Al-Hussein — Do Be Music Center / Sukkain Circle |
| • Jabel Amman — Rainbow Supermarket / 1st Circle | • Jabel Al-Wedjeh — University Bookstore |
| • Jabel Amman — Al-Wahda Stores / 7th Circle | • General Union of Voluntary Societies |
| • Orthodox Club | • Wadi At-Seer — Al-Binder Pharmacy |
| • Royal Automobile Club/6th Circle | • Sports City — Himeel Beauty Salon |
| • Shmeisani — Sight and Sound | • Sweifeh — Istiklal Bookshop |
| • Ricardo | |
| • Sateway International | |
| • Babilche | |
| • Ats Al | |

All proceeds will go to Voluntary Social Services.

Focus on People Promoting by any means

By Mariam M. Shahin

This week Majed Khalil, the first Jordanian general manager of Jordan's Inter-Continental Hotel, talks to *Focus on People* about his plans to organise different cultural, sports, social and information events in order to put Jordan "on the map" for both the world and regional traveller.

AS WITH every trade, hotel management has its art, its own code of etiquette, its own language. Majed Khalil, the first Arab to be appointed as general manager of Jordan's Inter-Continental Hotel, one of the country's oldest and most prestigious hotels, feels he has been delegated not only to "make a success out of much more than the management of the hotel but also to successfully utilise all this country has to offer."

After holding executive positions in several international hotels in the Arabian Gulf, Khalil, a Jordanian, assumed the top job at Jordan Inter-Continental in May.

"I believe that a country's institutions are a country's ambassadors," Khalil says. "Every employee, every activity, every policy reflects the desire of a given institution to promote itself. I believe that the employee of an institution is as important as the client. If the employee is happy it will reflect on his attitude and, of course, on the service."

At a time when the Ministry of Tourism, Royal Jordanian and Jordanian businessmen are engaged in a multitude of campaigns aimed at promoting Jordan as a tourist attraction, hoteliers are also fighting for their share of the pie. The blossoming, new found awareness of the need to promote Jordan's tourist sector has left the doors open to participants from all different sectors.

Khalil believes that an initial move to encourage regional tourism is one that has not yet been explored to its full capacity. "In Iraq, for example you have a lot of people who travel to Kuwait, Dubai, Cyprus, Turkey or Greece for a five to ten day vacation. That goes for people (Arabs and foreigners) residing in other Gulf countries as well. Jordan has apparently not thought of itself as an alternative to these destinations thus far. Subsequently many potential visitors to Jordan are not aware of Jordan's existence on the map, so to speak."

Jordan's attractions certainly include wide variety of touristic sites, from Roman ruins in Jerash, to Petra, to the Dead Sea waters to the beaches of Aqaba. "And for those that want to shop, Amman has goods from all over the Middle East, Europe, Asia and the Americas. Gold and silver jewellery is less expensive in Amman than it is in most Gulf states, at this point," according to Khalil. "A main tool in promotion has been through advertisement and public relations. Khalil has had experience in arranging international events and inviting dignitaries to the country he resided in to preside over given events in order to promote the tourism industry."

In his capacity as manager of a leading hotel in Jordan, Khalil plans to arrange as many events with the optimism that promotion on a personal level will materialise in the form of tourism and ultimately as inflow of foreign currency.

Kabul's Chicken street is a paradise for bargain-seekers

By Nassir Shirkhani
Reporter

KABUL — Chicken street has fallen on hard times. Gone are the days when Kabul's renowned shopping centre swarmed with foreign tourists and hippies.

But for those who can get there, the street has become a buyer's paradise.

Russian caviar goes for the equivalent of a mere \$4 per 100 grammes. To wash it down, a bottle of Russian vodka costs a dollar and a half.

More than a decade of revolution and war has wreaked havoc on business, ruined tourism and emptied the pockets of many Afghans. More than five million Afghans have taken refuge in neighbouring Iran and Pakistan.

Business suffered a further setback when Soviet soldiers — previously the street's best customers — pulled out of the country on February 15.

Carpet and antique dealers now wait months before selling a single item. Many have just

boarded up their shops.

"I have not sold anything for two months. I only come to the shop because my family tell me 'go and get us some money to buy food'," said Ahmad, a carpet dealer.

"There is no business," said jeweller Hamidullah. "I have dipped into my savings to pay the rent and feed my family. Many

"Prices of basic food supplies have doubled in the past three months, making life for the man-in-the-street a daily search for affordable commodities."

people in Chicken street are on the verge of bankruptcy."

But while shopkeepers toy nervously with their wry beads, the street's few customers scoop up bargains.

A handful of Kabul's can afford to take advantage of the prices as the average salary is only 8,000 afghanis, or just over \$30 at the black market rate.

The few diplomats and foreign journalists left in the Afghan capital depend on Chicken street to quench their thirst and keep them in delicacies.

Most of the alcohol is smuggled in and there is very little duty on imported liquor from socialist countries.

The hardest hit in Kucha Morgha, the street's Persian name,

young fur dealer whose dimly-lit shop was covered with layers of different furs.

Some Chicken street shops have already been closed for more than a decade, their owners driven out by the Marxist revolution which brought the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan to power.

But the pro-Soviet government of President Najibullah has gone easy on capitalism. It has even embarked on a programme to help the private sector win popular support.

Since Afghanistan's future is still far from certain, Najibullah's repeated pleas for wealthy Afghans to return from exile are falling on deaf ears.

Hence, no hargain hunters. Prices of basic food supplies have doubled in the past three months, making life for the man-in-the-street a daily search for affordable commodities.

"They are more concerned about feeding their families and filling their stomachs than buying antiques and furs," a carpet merchant said.



A young Afghan boy riding on a merry-go-round while his mother shops from Chicken street

After Soyinka, Nigerian publishing in doldrums

By Michael Roddy
Reporter

LAGOS — Wole Soyinka's 1986 Nobel Prize for literature was a landmark for Nigeria, but three years later publishing here is in the doldrums rather than riding high on best seller lists.

It is hard for new writers to get published and even works of established writers like Soyinka, Chinua Achebe and Amos Tutuola are scarce as publishers drastically trim production schedules.

"We had planned to print 100,000 copies of 'Death Before Dawn', a fictionalised treatment of Nigerian history by Kole Omosoto, said Joop Berkhout, managing director of Spectrum Books. "Now we are only printing 10,000."

Soyinka's prize was occasion for national celebration and an

inspiration for other Nigerian writers, but it came at a time when Nigeria's once high-flying oil economy was in a tailspin.

Per capita annual income has fallen from \$1,000 a decade ago to about \$300 while population growth in Africa's most populous country, with about 100 million people, is soaring, increasing competition for jobs and scarce resources.

"Without any doubt the Nobel Prize has been a great inspiration to Nigerian writers and other black African writers," Niyi Osundare, joint winner of the 1986 Commonwealth prize for poetry, said recently.

He points to shelf after shelf of manuscripts in his office at the University of Ibadan where he lectures in English literature. Osundare said he was delighted after Soyinka's prize and manuscripts keep coming, although at

best one or two will be published.

Rice or a book

"The inspiration is still there but there is a terrible contradiction because the educational system is in ruins and so is the economy. ...when the same money competes for rice or a book it is clear which is going to win."

Publishers and booksellers complain that an economic restructuring programme backed by the international monetary fund and the world bank aggravates the problem by making it all but impossible to get hard currency to import paper, printing materials and books published abroad.

"We have to be a lot more careful about what we do," said Tosin Awolalu, humanities publisher for Longman Nigeria, one of the country's biggest pub-

lishers. "It is true to some extent that no publisher wants to take a gamble on an uncharted course... and so when the younger writers do not get published they feel very frustrated."

It is a hard blow to Nigeria, which has one of the most active publishing and writing communities in Africa. The country's mainstream publishing association counts about 40 members while a recent Organisation of African Unity survey found about 300 publishers nationwide.

Publishing fiction or poetry always has been a sideline of Nigeria's publishing business which depends on textbook sales, but declining or stagnant profits are squeezing whatever might be left for literary pursuits.

"Business is rotten," said Aigboje Hijo, executive chairman of

the Nigerian wing of Heinemann Educational Books.

He cites as an example an order the company placed for 150,000 science texts to be printed for the current school term. Because of paper and parts shortages, the books were not delivered on time and will have to be sold next year, while the printer wants 300 per cent more than initially agreed.

Literacy 30 per cent

"No publisher would refuse to publish a good new work of fiction," Hijo said. "But we have to invest wisely."

The government has been faulted for not making better use of Soyinka's prize to promote reading in a country with a literacy rate of about 30 per cent. "People in the government saw

it as a festival and misconstrued the whole essence of it," Osundare said. "Lots of people made noise who hadn't read a single line of him."

Soyinka has been named head of a national road safety commission. The author has long been interested in the issue and Berkhout, who is Soyinka's Nigerian publisher, defended the decision.

"He can combine the two because if he wants to do something he will do it and damn the consequences," he said. But others see the appointment as a waste of a valuable national resource.

"It would have been more appropriate to put him in charge of a programme speaking to young people about literacy instead of roads," Hijo said. "Now if you ask most school children they will say Wole Soyinka is head of road safety."

Japan pans for gold by satellite

By Kaori Hayashi
Reporter

TOKYO — The Japanese have struck gold in Indonesia — by sitting in a laboratory in Tokyo studying pictures.

Using advanced satellite technology called remote sensing, a group of Japanese scientist-prospector recently discovered a major gold deposit on the remote Indonesian island of Lombok, north of Timor.

It was the first publicised case of a mineral deposit being found by satellite alone. It was announced last month that Jakarta would develop the site.

A team led by government researcher Ryotichi Koda found the gold in photographs taken by the American Landsat-6 and France's Spot-1 earth-surveying satellites.

"We are searching in the lab in search of a flicker, just as our predecessors did in jungles or canyons," said Toru Kawakami, a senior geologist at Tokyo's Earth Resources Satellite Data Analysis Centre (ERSDAC).

Until now, information gathered by satellite has been used only to supplement data obtained through proven forms of research, including aerial surveys, trekking on foot to collect samples, and costly drilling.

Abundant funds and technology

With its abundant funds and technology, Japan is taking satellite prospecting further.

"This will become the mainstream in resource development projects in the next decade," said Jiro Komai, technical manager of the semi-governmental ERSDAC. "We need this to catch up with expected shortages in various natural resources."

Most of the world's remaining undiscovered deposits of mineral ores, oil and precious metals are believed to be in remote locations where the cost of exploration is often prohibitive, Komai said.

"We only need a few dollars per square metre for remote sensing while drilling a 3,000-metre deep oil well requires as much as \$10 million," he said.

The satellites carry a sensor that enhances relative reflections of visible and infrared spectra emitted from the earth's surface. Scientists then can estimate surface conditions through gradations of colours. Each mineral has a different shade of colour.

By February 1992, Japan is planning to send into orbit its own resource exploration satellite, the Earth Resources Satellite (ERS-1).

The ERS-1 will be the first of its kind to be equipped with advanced sensor systems specifically designed to obtain detailed geological data.

"In the 1970s, without satellites, we could only hope for three lucky cases out of a thousand trial explorations," said Kyoichi Koyama, Director of the Government's Metal Mining Agency.

"But now, with our sophisticated satellites, we can hope for one out of a hundred."

The ERS-1 will be able to take photographs of the earth's surface using a wider range of wavelengths to obtain more detailed geological data than Landsat and other conventional earth-surveying satellites.

High-tech radar aboard the satellite will transmit microwaves that penetrate surface vegetation and sand to detect clues leading to underground deposits. Development of computer software to analyse this information is also under way.

The data will enable researchers to map out traces of ancient volcanoes, subterranean structures, underground streams and magma flows, all of which are valuable clues in the search for copper, gold, zinc, lead and oil.

Industry sources say the next target of remote sensing may be rare metals such as titanium or niobium, mostly in connection with Japan's aid packages for China and Latin American countries.

Demand for rare metals is expected to surge in the next decade because of their use in high-tech industries.

"Sometimes, we get caught up in cash-oriented schemes, with conflicts of interest emerging between mining companies and producing countries," said Komai of ERSDAC.

The search for natural resources is heavily tied in with political issues, and can involve defence problems because of boundary wrangles and other disputes, Komai said.

Spy satellites

Those involved in remote sensing agree that the spy satellites of the United States and the Soviet Union may carry highly advanced sensor systems, details of which are kept secret.

"Though we believe our ERS-1 is something special, nobody actually knows to what extent other nations are advanced in this field, especially in the area of software," Koyama of the Metal Mining Agency said.

By Helene Bourdon

NEW YORK — Indomitable is the first word that comes to mind to describe Sally Mugabe. Don't expect the typical wife of a national leader content to live in the shadow of power and to show off designer clothes.

"I describe myself as a Zimbabwean married to the president of Zimbabwe, and as a woman who has some privileges; therefore I am anxious to see that I share these privileges with other women," this petite, elegant woman explains.

Sally, as her friends call her, has known for a long time the responsibilities involved in being Robert Mugabe's partner, for better or for worse. She was at his side when he fought to win the ex-Rhodesia's independence from the United Kingdom, making speeches and helping to raise money for the cause; when he was jailed she went into exile and continued publicising the country's struggle that ended in 1980 with the drafting of a constitution and the creation of Zimbabwe, a land-locked nation in southern Africa about the size of the state of California, U.S., and with a rapidly increasing population of about 8 million.

Today Sally is a moving force in her country's push for development. She is an official of the ruling ZANU party (Zimbabwe African National Union) and she campaigns internationally to help southern Africa's children caught up in bloody drawn-out wars and civil strife in Mozambique, Angola, Namibia and South Africa.

At home, she sees education as Zimbabwe's best chance to reach its development goals. Her best asset? "I am determined! I am completely determined to see that what I wish for comes true. And what I wish for is... that women who did not have the opportunity (to be educated) may also have it so that they can face the developing world, because the world is moving so fast, there are changes everyday!"

"For example," she says, "in our country we have new laws which were brought about to help women... (like) laws on inheritance: but most of the women did not understand because the majority of them are peasant women, they never went to school. You see, when a law is passed it's not simply reading it line by line that makes you understand it; it's the meaning behind the law (that matters). That one, the peasant woman, will not understand unless it is put in her own language, but at home we don't have many facilities to do that, so I feel that if every woman is given the opportunity to be highly educated, they will read

the law for themselves, decipher it."

She likes to point out that the adult literacy campaign launched two years ago by the president is a success among women especially: 62 per cent of those who enlisted for primary schooling stayed with the programme. "I think some women are very keen to continue, even to a university level," Sally adds. Statistics show that from independence until 1984 the number of primary schools almost doubled, while the number of secondary schools jumped from 177 to about 1200. About 5900 students attended Harare University in 1986.

What brought Sally to New York though was a different concern. Just as her husband's influence is spreading abroad — he is one of the leaders of the Non-Aligned Movement and recently received the 1988 Africa Prize for Leadership at the United Nations — she is spearheading an international effort to save the children of southern Africa. At UNICEF House in New York she presided recently at a meeting of the Children's Fund for Southern Africa and presented the result of a symposium held in Harare in the spring of 1988. One of the goals endorsed at the symposium was the U.N. ratification of an international agreement on children's rights.

Lost a son

Having lost an infant son in 1966, partly because of deprivation during the struggle for independence, she is calling the world's attention to the plight of children whom the last UNICEF report called the prime victims of war.

"Apartheid policies of destabilisation are taking the lives of millions of children in southern Africa," she notes. "Very soon we are going to be confronted with a problem of children becoming an endangered species. The world must know what is happening to children of these countries (Mozambique, Angola, Namibia, South Africa). First of all these children are so full of fear! Every day that comes they are afraid. They have been involved in a war which they don't understand."

Some Mozambican youth, including children under 10 years old, were brought to the Harare symposium to talk about their plight, Sally recalled. They said "they have been given guns to fight, they have been given knives to chop off the ears of their mothers and to cook that and eat it... this is happening in Mozambique now! There you find lots of children without ears, mothers with their breasts cut off, and the ears. Horrible... In any situation

like this children suffer most: they are unable to run away fast, they cannot protect themselves, that's why we, as grown-ups must form a shield around them to protect them, to see that in the midst of this war or that disturbance in their country they can have good health, education, shelter and food." Every black child in South Africa carries some sort of weapon — gun, stick or stone — for protection, she adds.

It is estimated that every four minutes a small Angolan or Mozambican child dies because of war. The toll in 1986 for these two countries reached 140,000.

In a troubled region Zimbabwe stands out for its hard-won stability based on reconciliation between races and between parties. A year ago, then Prime Minister Mugabe was named president as part of a march from parliamentary democracy toward a socialist one-party state, but given Zimbabwe's track record, pragmatism and middle-of-the-road economic policies will take precedence over ideology. Some political observers hope that Zimbabwe might be a model of stability and peaceful coexistence of races under a black government.

Time bomb

The time bomb of apartheid may not have to explode in a blood bath, they say, and Sally agrees. Guns and weapons "we had them too," she says. "There was a time when all housewives had guns... Where are they now? We put them all down because of the word 'reconciliation.' We are trying to work towards it, and it is working."

If you come (to Harare, the capital) you can find the different races drinking together, swimming together, playing tennis or football, or dancing... Before independence (in 1980) Ian Smith and his people made sure that the people were kept apart. It was a pin-prick apartheid that we had; it did not touch you in a big way, but at the same time you felt it, so it was discrimination. Since independence we have tried to readjust the situation to the extent that any white man who owns a farm now feels comfortable on his land; no one is going to say 'Hey! this land belongs to the black, move!' No. The law would go after any black man who did that. The law is there and we have been told to follow it. The policy of reconciliation is a religion for us."

It means that the new generation is free to hope and work for a better future, Sally says. The young Zimbabwe people "are very ambitious about education, that's internationally known; they also want to get good jobs, good houses — a house with a swimming pool — and at the end of the day they want to have good wives and good husbands, and then have a few children." In urban areas now young people are left alone to choose a spouse instead of abiding by their parents' wishes, Sally adds, and then laughs. "Marriage is very difficult! If you choose for somebody else you can land yourself in a very, very hot boiling soup!"

No such problem with the Mugabes. "He is very nice, he

has not done anything bad so far," Sally quips. They did choose each other, but he had to go far away to find her, to West Africa's Ghana, a country then considered more developed than Zimbabwe. Learning to get along was not difficult, she says, because "he is adjustable, and so am I."

But adjusting to her new country was another matter: "He had warned me in Ghana 'don't expect a bed of roses.' She smiles, recalling her trips to the river back in his family's village to fetch water and wash clothes. And there was no electricity. Luckily her mother-in-law took pity on the stranger. "She saw to it that things were done for me; she did not want it to be hard... I could not speak her language and she could not speak English so we communicated by signs."

At the presidential bome in Harare, life is a lot more comfortable, but Sally still spends time in the kitchen, partly as a hobby, she admits. As a matter of fact it's her first job when she gets up at 6:30 a.m. "to see that everything in the kitchen is correct. Because you know, this president of ours does not want his food cooked by the men, so I must make sure that (preparations for) the breakfast, the lunch and supper are OK... I must also at the end of each meal see that he has eaten enough... if he does not eat well, how can he do his work?"

"It's not that he cannot cook himself, he is a very good cook too, but I have told him that this is my territory... although sometimes he still comes!"

When she drives to her office at

party headquarters after breakfast, it's to find a host of men, women and children waiting for her, she says. "Some have come to tell me about the cruelty of their husbands, a woman wants to go to school and her husband does not want her to go, or she does not have any money... (there are) children who want school fees, women who don't have a piece of land to till, people who want to go to a ministry and nobody (there) was talking to them." Sometimes a phone call to the right office will solve the problem, but some "make great demands," she says, like requesting the price of airfare to the U.S.

Typically, after going home for lunch and a rest, she spends about two more hours at the office and then drives — often out of town — to visit "projects" she supports. One of them is a cooperative organised by former prostitutes — "ex-street women," says Sally, who want to earn a decent living. They raise chickens and rabbits, sew and run a daycare centre for young children.

"I have been supporting them for the past four years," Sally explains, "but I told them (recently) that now they must support themselves. Just before I left for New York they came to my office to tell me that they were able to pay themselves \$50 a month." It represents one third of the average monthly pay, but "it's their co-op, and it's a big achievement," Sally adds.

(World News Link).

The Young Muslim Women's Association
in cooperation with
the Embassy of Japan
announces a course in

IKEBANA

Japanese flower arrangement
on Saturday, May 13, 1989

The course will be taught by the Ohara School of Ikebana in Tokyo; beginners and advanced courses will be held at the Princess Sarvath College. Diplomas will be awarded upon the successful completion of the course.

For more information please contact:
Princess Sarvath College, tel: 689482
Embassy of Japan, tel: 672487
Courses will begin on Saturday, May 13, 1989

MAKE THIS
Fathers' Day

SPECIAL CELEBRATE AT

Le Relais

فندق فيلادلفيا

The Philadelphia

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL MANAGEMENT GROUP

TEL: 663100 EXT:2021



Swedes to visit JTF

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Swedish delegation will visit Jordan upon an invitation by the Swedish embassy in Amman, according to the Secretary of the Jordanian Tennis Federation Dr. Muhammad Sukhon.

The delegation will consist of the national Swedish tennis team's coach, the director of the Uppsala tennis club and a manager of the visiting team. They will tour all the tennis facilities in Jordan and will hold a meeting with JTF.

The team will present a full study on the history of tennis and ways of developing it which will also discuss the training of tennis teachers so as to help raise the standards of the game.

The delegation will visit Minister of Youth Awad Khleifat and President of the JTF Lieutenant General Dr. Daoud Hanania.

Indy 500 officials aim to create safety lane

INDIANAPOLIS (AP) — Penalties for drivers going too low through the turns during practice, qualifications or the race is not being done as a way to keep speeds in check, according to the chief steward of the Indianapolis 500.

The U.S. Auto Club last month announced new penalties which, for the first time in Indy 500 history, could result in a car being black-flagged off the track for a "stop and go detention" in the pits.

"We are not doing it to slow them down," chief steward Tom Binford said Tuesday, clarifying the April 18 USAC bulletin. "We're doing it to maintain in safety lane."

"It's to be used in an emergency and not for racing. There will be a penalty assessed for any car with the right-side wheels under the (white) line unless forced there to avoid an accident."

According to USAC, the cars will not be allowed to drive beneath the white line on the inside of the track through the turns unless they are warning up or entering the pits.

"Flagrant violations of this regulation during practice and/or qualifications may result in penalties being assessed, and during the race, a black flag stop and go detention may be utilized," USAC said.

Binford said it is possible that television may be used as a backup to trackside observers in policing the rule.

"If the infraction occurs during qualifying, the lap would not be counted and it would be an incomplete attempt," he said.

Bucharest sell Cup final tickets to Italians

BRUSSELS (R) — Steaua Bucharest of Romania want to sell their ticket allocation for the May 24 European Cup final to the fans of their opponents AC Milan, a spokeswoman of a Belgian agency acting on Steaua's behalf said Tuesday.

She said Steaua had asked the promotion agency Louis De Vries in Antwerp, Northern Belgium, to sell all but 200 of their 25,000 tickets to AC Milan fans.

AC Milan's sporting director Arieo Braida said earlier he had appealed to Steaua to release most of their ticket allocation in the name of friendly club relations.

Braida said the Italian champions had been allocated 45,000 tickets against the 25,000 for Steaua. He said more than 60,000 Milan fans wanted to buy tickets.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
© 1989 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠K7 ♣KJ9 ♠AQ105 ♠J986
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
What do you bid now?

Q.2—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠K983 ♠AJ72 ♠83 ♠762
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
3 ♠ Pass ?
What do you bid now?

Q.3—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠K983 ♠AJ72 ♠83 ♠Q87
Partner opens the bidding with one heart. What do you respond?

Q.4—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠75 ♣762 ♠942 ♠AKJ107
Partner opens the bidding with one no trump. What do you respond?

Q.5—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠KJ1095 ♠86 ♠QJ3 ♠KJ7
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass ?
What action do you take?

Q.6—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠753 ♠J82 ♠Q9652 ♠6
Partner opens the bidding with two no trump. What do you respond? Look for answers on Monday.

For information about Charles Goren's newsletter for bridge players, write Goren Bridge Letter, P.O. Box 4426, Orlando, Fla. 32802-4426.

THE BETTER HALF.



JUMBLE.

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

OTHIS
PRYAT
TOBUNT
CATHED

Good idea, Boss, but you're just wasting your time.

HE AIMED TO PLEASE, BUT HE WAS THIS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FELON LUCHI WALRUS CLOTHE
Answer: What the young couple got when they went to the marriage counselor — A "WED-UCATION"

Baseball Standings

NEW YORK (AP) — Major league baseball standings following Tuesday's games.

American League East Division				
	W	PCT.	GB	
Boston	16	15	.516	—
Cleveland	15	15	.500	½
New York	16	16	.500	½
Milwaukee	14	16	.467	1½
Baltimore	13	17	.433	2½
Toronto	11	21	.344	5½
Detroit	9	21	.300	6½
West Division				
Oakland	22	10	.688	—
California	21	11	.652	1
Kansas City	19	12	.613	2½
Texas	19	12	.613	2½
Seattle	18	16	.529	5
Minnesota	13	18	.419	8½
Chicago	13	19	.406	9
National League East Division				
New York	17	13	.567	—
St. Louis	17	13	.567	—
Chicago	17	14	.548	½
Montreal	17	16	.515	1½
Philadelphia	13	17	.433	4
Pittsburgh	12	19	.387	5½

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1989

YOUR DAILY HOROSCOPE

by Thomas Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A great day puts us in the mood for sensual experiences, companionship and travel with a touch of the dramatic thrown in. The 12th house can be aggravating when attitudes clash.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Projected plans to improve your environment are reaching the far turn. Your accelerated energy gets things done fast.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) There is a noticeable change in a co-worker's attitude toward you. Those who gossip are just advertising their egos — ignore it!

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You may not want to be quoted on some of your comments today. Remember that some folks just don't have a sense of humor.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Too much of a good thing can be boring. You erect boundaries that smother your need for a more festive and exciting life.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Focus on companions, good company and hobnobbing. Make every hour your own "happy hour." Good spirits need an outlet.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Continue to ignore the rumor mill, and preserve your dignity. Accept an invitation for a reunion. A romantic potential has you ecstatic.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Continue to devote time, money and effort toward helping a friend in need.

You sparkle when involved in creative adventures.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You cut an especially confident and charismatic figure today. It may be frustrating, but leave technical/mechanical matters to the experts.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) It is difficult to sidestep a friend who wants you to handle a blind date. Be earnest about establishing a side career.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Staying home may be as exciting as going out. Those whom you are dating may find more stimulation watching a plant grow.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) While the current romance waxes and wanes, someone new is waiting for the nod. Put shopping for stylish fashion on your agenda.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You fear that you may be sinking financially, but the problem is not that deep and, shortly, you will be back sailing smoothly.

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1989

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Feelings and emotions can be highly charged on this day. This is not necessarily negative unless you have important projects. Feelings and emotions can be expressed in many colorful ways.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Your hard work and high energy gain powerful allies. You may consider giving your career a boost up the ladder. Look your best.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Your popularity is higher than you estimate. Don't sell yourself short. Strong advice and words of wisdom given a friend may fall on deaf ears.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) A shortage of funds can delay a new project: education. Remember Gemini's theme: You are alive as long as you are learning.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) There is a bright future ahead. Evening company is a big hit. Go goddard and Dutch and protect your dwindling cash reserve.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) You are your own severest critic; on one hand you seek higher goals, and on the other hand you ache when you do not meet your own criteria.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) When you are cruising along in high gear, a ton of work can be accomplished. A romantic interest brings you an unexpected surprise.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) The current cycle remains high. Business hopes, your own this time, can be a reality. Enjoy the twilight hours with friends.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Fickle contacts can hurt, especially when you want more action than just flirting. Read between the lines and understand what you sign.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Personal contacts are rewarding when you turn on the charm. A short trip will stimulate the senses.

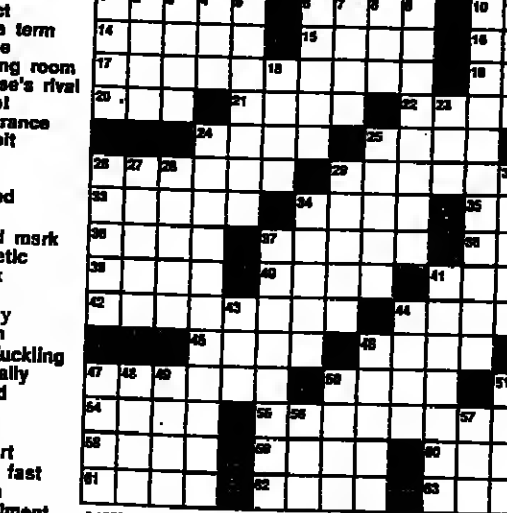
CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) The search for increased finances intensifies. You can see the light at the end of the tunnel. Family matters are important.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Write down your ideas until you can use them, and thus not lose them. A love relationship strengthens.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Let go of worn out situations that drain your emotions. Get up and go, come alive and find spirited adventures that fit your style.

THE Daily Crossword

by Norma Steinberg



ACROSS

1 Collect
6 Bridge term
10 Bungle
14 Drawing room
15 Tortoise's rival
16 Fleasel
17 In a trance
19 Tiny bit
20 Curve
21 Leaky
22 Pressed
24 Porn
25 Wound mark
26 Apathetic remark
29 Lively
33 Runway section
34 Ugly duckling eventually
35 Portend
36 Clasp
37 Task
38 Eye part
39 Breaks fast
40 Went in
41 Concubine
42 Spunk
43 Pony
44 Watercolor
45 Compass point
46 California
47 Throng
48 Whirl's dance
49 P.V.'s superior
50 Salvo's dance
51 Admen
52 Perhaps
53 Gen. Bradley
54 Neither fish
55 Looz or Giffite
56 Fuse
57 Oxen harness
58 Impertinent
59 Down

DOWN

1 Tennis name
2 Baseball name
3 High mountains
4 Hair
5 Winter creation
6 Blouse
7 Indolent
8 Elair
9 Items of remembrance
10 — the air (unsettled)
11 Celebration
12 Nourish
13 Stretched
14 Union official
15 Lewis Carroll animal
16 Pen
17 — to the wise...
18 Polish city
19 Proclamation
20 Secretaries
21 Railroad switch
22 Sort
23 Nightwear
24 Young men
25 White
26 Kind of bead
27 Grub
28 City on the Tiber
29 Spoken
30 Peddle
31 Schusses
32 Obtains
33 Platter
34 Farm sound
35 Literary collection

Italian Open second round

Mandlikova crushes Tella

ROME (AP) — Playing her first match on red clay in nearly two years, Mandlikova crushed Luciana Tella of Brazil 6-3, 6-0 Tuesday in the second round of the \$300,000 Italian Open. As the fifth seed, she had received a first round bye.

"I'm just happy to be playing again," said the 27-year-old Mandlikova, who is making a comeback this year after a six-month layoff in 1988. "I'm happy with the way things are going."

The tournament's defending champion and top seed, Gabriela Sabatini of Argentina, was scheduled to make her debut on the Foro Italico stadium court Wednesday against unheralded Laura Golarsa of Italy.

There were no major upsets in Tuesday's action as no. 2 Manuela Maleeva of Bulgaria, no. 3 Helen Kelesi of Canada and no. 4 Arantxa Sanchez of Spain all scored straight-set victories against little-known opponents.

No. 16 Ann Grossman of the United States was the only seeded player eliminated, squandering a one-set lead before losing to Sabrina Goleis of Yugoslavia 2-6, 6-2, 6-4.

With Steffi Graf, Martina Navratilova and Chris Evert skipping the Italian Open this year, Mandlikova would seem a natural favorite.

But she's still trying to find her way back to the top after sitting out much of last year because of a hamstring injury and mental burnout. She also went through a divorce from her Australian husband after two years of marriage.

"I was tired, injured and worn down after 10 years of tennis," she said. "I wasn't playing with my heart. Right now I'm not putting any pressure on myself. I'm trying to enjoy myself."

Mandlikova, a Czechoslovak native who took Australian citizenship when she got married, was ranked no. 3 in the world in 1984 and 1985. She remained in the top five for the next two years before plunging to no. 29 in 1988.

She has climbed back to no. 19 this year, reaching the semifinals of hardcourt tournaments in Sydney, San Antonio and Indian Wells.

Mandlikova has always been rated one of the world's most talented women players, capable of blowing anyone off the court when her game is on. But she's also been a streaky player prone to mental lapses, renowned for following a brilliant winner with a sloppy error.

Apart from a few lapses in the first set, Mandlikova was sharp Tuesday. Although she prefers faster surfaces, she displayed an elegant all-court game on the slow red clay, moving Tella around with smooth groundstrokes and slipping up to the net for putaway volleys.

The competition may have been slight, but her play brought back memories of the Mandlikova who won the Australian Open in 1980 and 1987, the French Open in 1981 and the U.S. Open in 1985. She was the losing finalist at Wimbledon in 1981 and 1986.

But Mandlikova said she's not concerned about trying to return to those heights.

"It's still too early," she said. "I'm not thinking about how I'm going to do at the French or at Wimbledon. In the first year after six months off, it would be too much to say, 'I want to win a Grand Slam event.' I'm just taking one match at a time."

Contenders fight under shadow of Kalambay

LONDON (AP) — The last time Eddie Futch plotted the downfall of a top-ranked British fighter, his plan worked perfectly. Marion Starling pummeled Lloyd Honeyghan into the ninth round, when the fight was stopped, and took the World Boxing Council welterweight crown.

That was three months ago in Las Vegas.

Now, the wily 77-year-old Futch is at it again, this time in London hoping to end the championship dreams of Herol "Bomber" Graham at London's Royal Albert Hall and take Jamaica's Mike McCallum to the World Boxing Association middleweight crown.

"We've seen flaws in Graham's style that we hope to exploit," said the veteran U.S. trainer, who has prepared 15 world champions, including Larry Holmes, Michael Spinks and Joe Frazier. "Every fighter has his weaknesses."

Futch, with a cagey grin, refused to say how McCallum would find a way through Graham's defense. The Briton is 41-1. McCallum also has lost only once, in his 32-fight pro career. The only blemish on the records of both fighters has come at the hands of Shambhu Kalambay.

Ironically, Wednesday's contest was made possible by the disqualification of Kalambay, who was stripped of the WBA title for refusing to defend it and instead going for a big-money fight against IBF titlist Michael Nunn.

Kalambay was knocked out in the first round.

For New York-based McCallum, victory Wednesday would give him a second world title.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

Belgian champion acquitted of drug use

BRUSSELS (R) — Belgian cycling champion Etienne De Wilde was acquitted through a technicality on Tuesday of taking banned anabolic steroids. De Wilde had received a one-month suspended prison sentence in January after testing positively for testosterone during the Antwerp six-day race in 1987. Possession of steroids is a criminal offense in Belgium. He was acquitted by an appeals court in Antwerp because the second sample, though also positive, had been tested by the same drug testing laboratory, a cycling union official said. "You can't have an objective judgement if the same people test you a second time for the same facts," the official said.

Tyson's next fight in July

NEW YORK (AP) — Heavyweight boxing champion Mike Tyson's next title defense will be against Carl "The Truth" Williams on July 21, the New York Times reported Wednesday. Tyson and Williams will fight at the convention center in Atlantic City, New Jersey, the newspaper said. Developer Donald Trump secured the live-site rights to the match and brought it to New Jersey. Don King, the bout's promoter, had been trying to work out a deal for a two-fight Tyson package, the second bout being Tyson against Jose Ribalta. But King could not work out a deal with Stephen Hyde, the chief executive officer of the Trump properties in Atlantic City, the newspaper said. Tyson's last fight was against Britain's Frank Bruno Feb. 25 when the champion scored a fifth-round knock-out.

Costa Rica team charge U.S. with abuse

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (AP) — The Costa Rican Soccer Federation announced Tuesday it is protesting what it called bad treatment of its players and "extremely bad refereeing" at a recent World Cup qualifying game against the United States. Willi Oconotillo, the federation's manager, said at a news conference that Costa Rica is lodging the protest with the International Federation of Association Football in Zurich, Switzerland, also known by its Spanish initials as FIFA. Costa Rica lost the game 1-0 to the U.S. national selection on April 30 in Missouri. Both teams are playing in a regional North and Central American and Caribbean qualifying round that includes El Salvador, Guatemala and Trinidad-Tobago. The winner and runner-up will play in the World Cup finals in Italy next year. Oconotillo said Rodolfo Martinez, the Honduran referee at the match, annulled two Costa Rican goals that the team is convinced were valid. "It was bad refereeing and we should not put up with this without an investigation being conducted, and our selection team was badly treated," he said.

W. German soccer peps up points system

DUESSELDORF, West Germany (R) — West German soccer authorities have decided to shake up their league points scoring system in a bid to make the game more entertaining and halt declining attendances.

Czechs beat Luxembourg, level with Portugal

PRAGUE (AP) — Czechoslovakia beat Luxembourg 4-0 Tuesday in a group 7 World Cup qualifying match, netting a hat-trick of goals in the last 15 minutes.

The victory puts Czechoslovakia level with Portugal in group 7, with each team on five points. Belgium, almost certain of qualifying for the finals in Italy next year, has six points.

Czechoslovakia plays both crucial games with Portugal and Switzerland — which currently has two points but has played only three games — in October to decide who gets the group's second berth for the finals.

Czechoslovakia started off in attacking mood and scored in the sixth minute when midfielder Jozef Chovanec passed from the left corner of the penalty area to striker Stanislav Griga, who had no problems netting the ball from a distance of seven metres (22 feet).

Czechoslovakia pushed hard for more goals but Luxembourg held back the attacks and got a shot on goal through Gerard Jeitz in the 38th.

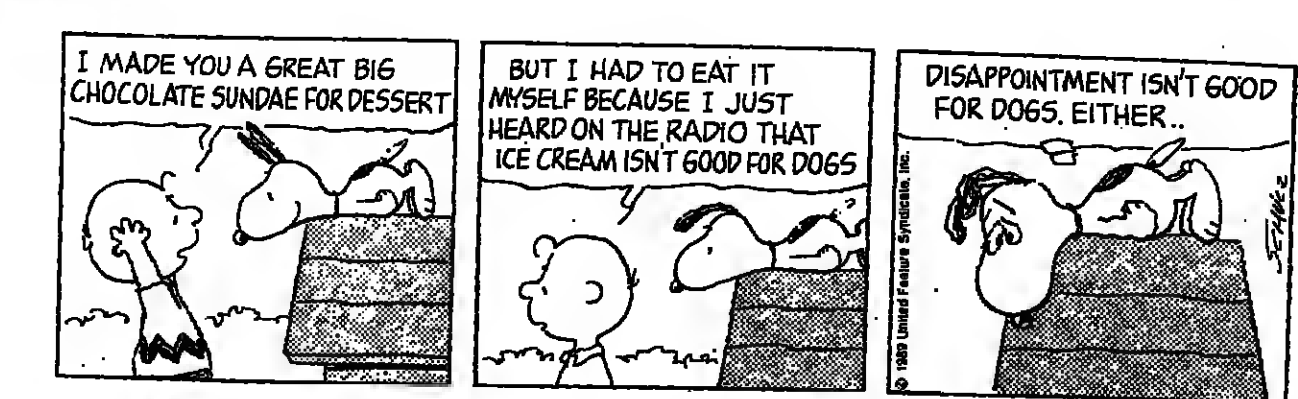
Referee Thomas Donnelly of Northern Ireland handed a yellow card warning to Carlo Weis after a foul and sent Luxembourg coach Paul Philipp off the bench for shouting instructions to his players.

The crowd of 20,000 booed as the home team left the field at halftime just 1-0 up.

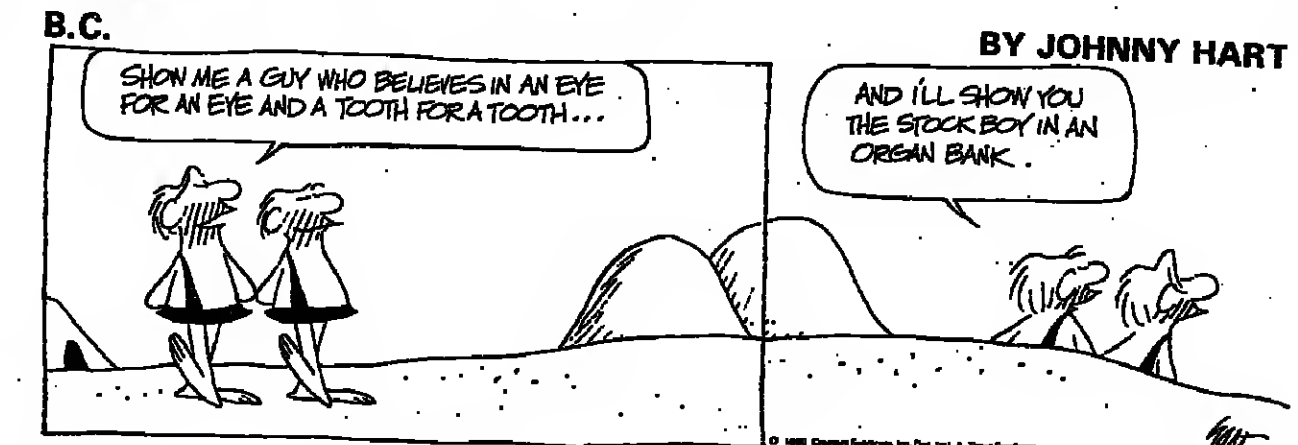
In the second half, the Czechoslovaks pushed harder against Luxembourg's all-out defence and wore them down in the final minutes of the game.

Skuhravy scored in the 75th, and Griga missed just three minutes later when he shot high from an easy distance of 8 metres (26 feet).

Peanuts



Mutt'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



Saudis again deny oil overproduction

NICOSIA (Agencies) — Saudi Arabia Wednesday repeated a denial that it was exceeding its OPEC oil output quota of 4.524 million barrels per day.

"We do not find an explanation for putting Saudi Arabia with the list of those exceeding their OPEC quota — if there is anyone who violates the quota — when the kingdom has denied this allegation time after time," an oil ministry official told the Saudi Press Agency received in Nicosia.

King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and his oil minister, Hisham Nazer, both denied reports last week of Saudi production in excess of the quota set by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

The official said "hidden hands are publishing this information (of exceeding OPEC quota) on purpose to play with the markets and push prices down."

Industry sources have estimated that Saudi Arabia pumped 4.9 million barrels per day in April. But OPEC defines output for quota purposes as oil actually sold and not wellhead production.

The official said Riyadh had said several times "that it abides by its quota because it is keen on maintaining the stability in prices... and it has referred those who doubt that to the official sources in the specialised oil organisations."

Nazer last week urged those wishing to check on Saudi Arabia's output to contact OPEC.

The 13-member organisation is due to meet in June to review the present production accord and set a ceiling for the second half of 1989.

Subroto stresses stability
The head of OPEC said Tuesday the organisation will strive

toward price stability and will review its petroleum production at a summer meeting.

Subroto, secretary-general of OPEC, said: "It is already understood that OPEC is striving for stability in the price levels, and for the time being, we are (saying) \$18 per barrel for the OPEC cluster group is the target price we are striving for," Subroto said.

But the OPEC head said he realised petroleum demand worldwide is strong and that could support a higher price per 42-gallon barrel. There are 3.8 litres to a gallon.

"There is indeed an increased demand" for a higher supply ceiling, Subroto said.

"We are talking about the supply of oil in the market. That will be the topic of discussion in the June meeting. Whether we will raise it or whether we will not raise it depends upon the decision of the conference and that will take into consideration the fundamentals of the market," he noted.

"If there is indeed an increased demand, and there is a new production level — production ceiling or supply ceiling — that will not weaken the price target of \$18. There is a possibility indeed to increase that production, he said.

"But it is premature to say right now since this is exactly the topic of discussion at the June meeting."

Subroto said he believed the performance of OPEC member countries based on that agreement was "pretty satisfactory."

OPEC's 13-member countries have been instrumental in setting and maintaining worldwide oil prices.

The organisation has been watched closely by other petroleum producing countries.

CBJ deputy chief quits; banks name new heads

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Council of Ministers has accepted the resignation of Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) Deputy Governor Maher Shukri amidst other top management changes that have taken place at some Jordanian commercial banks during this week.

Dr. Shukri succeeded Hussein Al Qasem in the post four years ago after Mr. Qasem assumed the position of CBJ governor following the resignation of Dr. Mohammad Said Al Nabulsi.

Marto, Atari

Mr. Bassam Atari, former deputy general manager at the Housing Bank was appointed as Bank of Jordan general manager, a post previously held by Dr. Michel Marto. Atari was succeeded in his former job by his assistant Abdul Qader Dweik.

Abdul Aziz, Darwazeh

At the Jordan-Gulf Bank, Hassan Abdul Aziz has assumed the position of board chairman and general manager replacing Mohammad Nazzal Al Armouti and Adnan Darwazeh who previously held the two posts respectively.

Abdul Aziz had a top-level position at Petra Bank in the past.

'Foreign capital in U.S. creates few jobs'

WASHINGTON (R) — Although foreign investment in U.S. businesses has increased substantially in the last decade, few new jobs have been created by it, the authors of a new book said Tuesday.

State and local government are spending hundreds and thousands of dollars to attract foreign investment in manufacturing to their communities, but "the job creation is far less than meets the eye," said Douglas Woodward, one of the authors of "The New Competitors: How Foreign Investors Are Changing The U.S. Economy."

This mad scramble for jobs has gotten out of hand," Norman Glickman, the other author, told a news conference sponsored by the Economic Policy Institute, a liberal think tank.

The authors calculated that in-

centives to induce Toyota Motor Co. to build the plant completed last year in Georgetown, Kentucky, cost about \$108,000 per job.

The value of foreign direct investment in the United States has \$162 billion in 1987, compared with \$13 billion in 1970. Only about three per cent of American workers were employed by foreign firms, they said.

The United States should be collecting more data on foreign investments in order to create policies now to deal with problems that could arise from loss of control of resources, they said.

However, they oppose any actions to block investments.

"That is really playing with economic dynamite," Woodward said.

Foreign firms are attracted to

America's debt-financed market and U.S. policymakers should strive to create a basis for capacity building investment and better job opportunities.

The United States should reduce the budget deficit and at the same time spend more on education, infrastructure and research and development to strengthen the competitiveness of U.S. firms, they said.

Slowing growth

Meanwhile, White House chief economic adviser Michael Boskin said Tuesday, that the U.S. economy is slowing to a sustainable growth rate of around three per cent but another month or two of poor inflation data could lie ahead.

He told the National Association of Manufacturers that inflation in the first quarter, was likely to stabilise and start falling later this year.

But because increases in crude oil prices had not yet been reflected fully at the petrol pump, Boskin added, "we may see another bumpy month or two" of inflation. Figures on April producer prices are due to be released Friday.

Recent evidence on home building, retail sales and employment suggested that the economy was slowing from its brisk 1988 growth rate of 3.9 per cent to the 3.0 per cent range, he said.

"Our best guess... is that the economy is slowing to a pace consistent with solid sustained growth," Boskin said.

A senior Federal Reserve (Fed) official agreed that the sharp rise in interest rates over the past year was finally taking some steam out of the economy.

"The economy seems to have slowed," Donald Kohn, director of monetary affairs at the central bank, told the manufacturers' group.

Kohn, the Fed's top staff member, said even if growth slowed to less than 2.5 per cent to 3.0 per cent — the maximum rate many economists believe is possible without mounting price pressures — inflation would remain fairly high for a while.

"We could be in for a period of mild stagflation," Kohn said. In economics jargon, stagflation refers to a stagnation of the economy accompanied by inflation.

Boskin painted a broadly similar economic outlook in much more positive tones, saying there was no reason whatsoever why the expansion, now in its seventh year and already the longest in peacetime, cannot continue for a substantial time.

Kohn, too, said there was no sign of a recession.

Speaking to reporters after the meeting, Boskin was relatively relaxed about the recent rise in the dollar. He called it modest rather than enormous.

But he said a statement issued April 2 by the Group of Seven (G-7) industrial nations, which opposed a rise in the dollar that undermined the adjustment of global trade imbalances as well as an excessive decline in the currency, was still valid.

Iran stresses private sector role

NICOSIA (R) — Iran must increase exports, partly by helping the private sector, to finance reconstruction and development projects, a minister was quoted Tuesday as saying.

"To reach these goals, we must increase our hard currency earnings through ever greater oil and non-oil exports," the daily Resalat quoted Heavy Industry Minister Behzad Nahavi as saying.

Iran needs many billions of dollars to rebuild factories, power plants, roads and other facilities damaged in the eight-year war with Iraq, which ended with a ceasefire last August.

Nahavi, who has been criticised by the private-sector lobby for interventionist policies, said the government should make it easier for private businessmen to increase non-oil exports.

Non-oil exports declined by 11 per cent to \$971 million in the Iranian year ended March 20. Oil revenues for the year were projected at \$10 billion.

Iran produced an average 2.9 million barrels per day (b/d) of oil

in April, according to a Reuters survey, compared to its quota of 2.64 million b/d set by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Oil Minister Gholamreza Azqadeh said in February that Iran would increase its oil output capacity to 4.0 million b/d within a year from the current 3.5 million.

Nahavi, quoted by Resalat at a question-and-answer session at Tehran University, said the oil price crash of 1985 slashed Iran's revenue by more than half, mak-

ing the implementation of a five-year economic plan impossible.

He also said private businessmen were getting rich anyway and it was better to push them towards exports so they could benefit the country while making money for themselves.

"If some people get rich this way we shouldn't howl and say our socialist principles have been damaged. We must make the best use of... all foreign exchange outside official channels," he said.

Nahavi, appointed in 1980 and

now the longest-serving minister in the government, said there was a strong push towards privatising state firms but it was not clear when it would be carried out.

He expressed pessimism that a renewed government campaign against profiteers could bring down inflation.

"As long as there is a lack of balance in supply and demand, the fight against overcharging will not be a fundamental solution... the basic solution is to increase gross domestic production," he said.

Larchwood buys Hamleys

LONDON (R) — Hamleys, the British toy shop which has enchanted children for more than two centuries, has been sold and its new owners plan to expand operations to the United States and Japan.

British conglomerate Lowndes Queensway PLC said Wednesday it had agreed to sell the store located on London's elegant Regent Street to Larchwood Ltd of Britain for £22 million (\$36.5 million).

Hamleys' customers include Britain's royal family, the sultan of Brunei and pop star Michael Jackson who last year emerged from the shop with a radio-controlled toy truck.

The shop was put up for sale last September and some analysts said at that time it could fetch up to \$66 million from an American, Japanese or Hong Kong buyer.

Larchwood, headed by

brothers Tim and Duncan Chadwick, was formed as a toy retailing company to incorporate Hamleys and Creative Toys Inc. of Beverly Hills, California.

The Creative Toys operation is expected to be a springboard for expanding North American sales while marketing is stepped up in continental Europe and Japan.

Hamleys has been a part of London life since cornishman William Hamley set up shop in 1760 selling rag dolls, tin soldiers, hoops and wooden horses. He called it "Noah's Ark."

Crickets, bats, footballs and model boats were introduced during the 19th century.

Modern Hamleys' stock now includes big cuddly bears for £800 (\$1,300) and a petrol-driven miniature London taxi for £7,000 (\$11,600).

Lowndes acquired Hamleys, where children can choose from 25,000 different toys, in August last year when it took over its parent Harris Queensway PLC.

Lowndes Chairman James Galtiver said his company would now concentrate on its carpet and furniture business.

16 million Italians strike

ROME (R) — Sixteen million Italians stopped work Wednesday in a general strike against hospital charges introduced to combat Italy's huge public deficit.

In most sectors the strike, accompanied by protest marches and public meetings throughout Italy, lasted for four hours, union leaders said. But transport workers went on strike for only two hours.

Newspapers did not publish and most banks, schools and public offices were closed.

The strike was called by Italy's three trade union confederations in protest against charges introduced last month for hospital admission and other medical care.

The stoppage was the fourth general strike this decade. All were called to oppose government economic policy.

The five-party government of Prime Minister Ciriaco De Mita has been deeply divided over the charges, aimed at combating the spiralling public deficit, which is expected to reach at least 130 trillion lire (\$93 billion) this year.

After fierce arguments which threatened the survival of the coalition, the cabinet agreed on April 27 to soften the measures, setting a 200,000-lire (\$145) annual ceiling on hospital charges.

De Mita threatened to resign unless ministers stopped sniping at his economic measures. Coalition parties are united against the strike, promoted by the Communist Party.

Both De Mita and his arch-rival in the coalition, Socialist leader Bettino Craxi, have attacked unions for using what they say is an inappropriate weapon against the charges.

The Socialist Party newspaper

L'Avanti estimated that the stoppage would cost Italy nearly 1,500 billion lire (\$1 billion).

Unions accused the government of doing nothing to improve Italy's notoriously inadequate health service and of victimising the weak to raise money.

Giorgio Benvenuto, leader of the mainly socialist UIL trade union confederation, said: "If De Mita will not hear the voice of protest of the workers we will give him a hearing aid."

But De Mita says Italians can well afford the charges, and are capable of spending the equivalent of a year's public hospital fees on a single ticket for a soccer match.

AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Wednesday, May 10, 1989		Deutsche mark	
Central Bank official rates		281.5	284.6
Swiss franc	317.5	321.1	
French franc	33.3	84.2	
Japanese yen (for 100)	399.8	403.9	
Dutch guilder	249.7	253.3	
Swedish crown	83.2	84.0	
Italian lira (for 100)	38.6	39.0	
Belgian franc (for 100)	134.5	135.9	
U.S. dollar	538.0	542.0	
Pound Sterling	895.4	904.6	

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One Sterling		U.S. dollar	
One U.S. dollar		Canadian dollar	
1.6672/82		Deutsche marks	
1.1838/48		Dutch guilders	
1.9078/85		Swiss francs	
2.1500/07		Belgian francs	
1.6890/90		French francs	
39.93/96		Italian lire	
6.4380/30		Japanese yen	
1389/1390		Swedish crowns	
134.43/53		Norwegian crowns	
6.4500/50		Danish crowns	
6.8900/50		U.S. dollars	
7.4230/80			
One ounce of gold	378.10/378.60		

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

By Reuters

SYDNEY — A 10-cent fall in Bond Corp Holdings' share price to a year low held back a rise in the All Ordinaries index share market, which closed 1.7 points up at 1,503.5.

TOKYO — Share prices closed mixed in tight trade. The key Nikkei index was off 38.54 points at 33,993.33, giving up early gains.

HONG KONG — Share prices closed higher in active trade, reversing the market's earlier losses and subdued tone. The Hang Seng index rose 18.73 points to 3,280.98, retrieving a morning loss of 15.04 points.

SINGAPORE — Share prices closed marginally higher in moderate trading. A 25-cent rise in Incheap helped the Straits Times industrial index to close 0.10 point higher at 1,280.67.

BOMBAY — Share prices fell under selling pressure triggered by end-of-account consideration and the shifting of Tata Steel from the forward trading to spot delivery list. Tata Steel fell 42.5 rupees to 1,367.5.

FRANKFURT — Share prices ended mixed with a weaker bias as the negative impact of a strong dollar and talk of higher domestic interest rates continued to outweigh positive corporate results. The DAX index ended just 0.44 points down at 1,365.78.

ZURICH — Shares closed mixed to lower as prices recouped some of their opening losses after sentiment improved and the Swiss Franc strengthened. The all-share Swiss index fell 2.8 points to 1,013.8.

PARIS — Share prices were generally lower at midsession with the 50-share price indicator 0.58 per cent lower after opening 0.24 per cent down.

LONDON — Share prices remained near the day's lows in late trading after Wall Street showed little inclination to "break out." By 1448 GMT, the FTSE index was 10.7 down at 2,114.4.

NEW YORK — Wall Street stocks remained narrowly mixed in morning trading as they were since early bargain hunting failed to attract a follow-through. The Dow was moving narrowly around Tuesday's close at 2371.

MANY VILLAS AND APARTMENTS FOR RENT & SALE
Furnished or Unfurnished
In Shmeisani, Sweifiah, Abdoun and many other locations.
For more information please call
Wael Real Estate
Tel: 685342, 642975

VILLA FOR RENT
Furnished or unfurnished villa convenient as residence for senior diplomats, overlooking garden with built Barbeque.
4 bedrooms; 3 baths, 3 balconies, 2 telephones and full kitchen; and basement area.
5 minutes driving from Safeway International.
For further information pls. contact 675704 Amman

SOUND AND LIGHT AT JERASH
Will reopen May 31/1989 evenings at 8:30 as follows:
Arabic on Friday, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.
English on Saturday, Monday, and Wednesday.
Tickets on sale at site at JD 1. (Children up to 12 years old only 100 fils).
Special J.E.T. buses to Jerash leave daily from Abdali J.E.T station at 6.00 p.m. sharp and back to Amman after show.
Tel.

HISTORY IN THE MAKING SUNSET CONCERT
IN
THE ROMAN AMPHITHEATRE PETRA
MAY 23 1989
Musical masterpieces performed by the renowned pianist
JOHN BRIGGS
Proceeds to go to the Royal Music Conservatory and to establish a fund for the restoration of Petra.
FOR INFORMATION CONTACT
INTERNATIONAL TRADERS
Amman: 661014 Aqaba: 313757

NURSE SEEKS JOB
Practical nurse looking for work at any hospital.
Please call tel: 625573

LOOKING FOR HOUSE TO RENT
4 bedrooms with garden. Children play basement is a must. Preferred area 3rd to 6th Circles. No agents or middle persons.
Please call (825634) Amman.
9:30 - 13:00 and 18:00 - 18:00

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY SCHOOL KINDERGARTEN CLASS AUTUMN TERM 1989
The ICS will open an English-language Kindergarten Class beginning next September Term for children aged 3-4 years. Children of all nationalities are welcome and the children do not need to know any English before they start.
The children will attend School from 7.45 a.m. - 12.30 p.m.
A bus service will be available in most cases.
The fee will be JD 150 per term (3 terms per year). There is a registration fee of JD 50 set against the first term's fees.
For further information please telephone the School Secretary on 841870.

REQUIRED SENIOR QUANTITY SURVEYOR
Applications are invited from suitably experienced and qualified persons fully conversant with all stages of Contract Administration and Management from bid preparation to final account settlement.
You should have a B.Sc. (Quantity Surveying) and/or Corporate Membership of the R.I.C.S. (Quantity Surveying Division) and at least 10 years experience preferably with major Contractors.
The role requires an effective communicator who is strongly commercially and contractually oriented and who can work on his own initiative.
Suitable applicants should apply, till May 16, 1989, providing full C.V., salary expectation and recent photograph to:
P.O. Box 9410
Amman - Jordan

TO LET FURNISHED APARTMENT.
2 bedrooms, central heating, 2 baths, telephone, C. TV, ground floor with private garage.
Location: Abdoun 100 metres south of the Housing Bank.
Tel: 624812 or 814863

FOR RENT
Furnished ground floor apartment with garden, telephone line, central heating.
Consists of two bedrooms, dining room and guest room, big kitchen.
A good location at 7th Circle, Airport St.
Please call tel. 638900

British Council Teaching Centre Amman
CAMBRIDGE FIRST CERTIFICATE IN ENGLISH
The British Council would like to announce courses leading to the taking of the December 1989 FCE exam.
The FCE exam is approximately equivalent to a 500 score in the American TOEFL and a grade A pass in it is also equivalent to a pass in GCE O'Level. Many Colleges and technical institutes in Britain accept this certificate as a form of English language assessment of applicants.
Registration of FCE preparatory courses takes place on 9, 10 and 11 May — from 1-5.30 p.m.
For further details please contact us on 636147 636148 638194 624686

NURSES WANTED
The Shmisani Hospital is in need of the qualified nurses and qualified midwives.
Salary is in accordance with qualifications and experiences.
Tel: 669131

DELUXE FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT
Consisting three bedrooms, salon, dining and sitting room, two bathrooms with telephone, separate central heating.
Location near Skating Palace, Al-Sweifiyah.
Call tel. no. 826978 Friday & Saturday avail. all day Other days avail. 6.30 p.m.

Peking students back on streets

PEKING (Agencies) — More than 10,000 Peking students took to the streets again Wednesday and denounced the Communist Party-controlled press as being full of rubbish and lies.

The demonstrators, mostly on bicycles, gathered outside the Ministry of Broadcasting and the headquarters of the official New China News Agency (NCNA) shouting slogans demanding freedom of the press and democracy. It was the biggest demonstration in nearly a week by the students, who have been marching virtually every day since the death of former party leader Hu Yaobang April 15 to back wide-ranging demands including more freedom and democracy.

The students, some wearing headbands proclaiming "we will fight to the death for freedom," brought traffic in central Peking to a standstill as they shouted slogans such as "The People's Daily is rubbish."

"Central television turns black into white," they chanted.

"The People's Daily cheats the people," they chanted. "The press must speak the truth."

The protest then moved to the main office of the NCNA and

later to police headquarters, where they chanted: "Thank you police, for working for the people." The students then rode towards the People's Daily.

Many cyclists wore green, yellow and red headbands that read "Democracy, freedom and Beijing University," one of a dozen schools joining in the protest.

As the colourful procession passed major intersections lined with workers, several students would raise both hands to flash the "V" for victory sign.

Police, who in earlier demonstrations tried to block the path of marching protesters, helped clear the way for the bicyclists as traffic backed up for several kilometres. Some students distributed leaflets on buses that urged, "liberate the press."

A bus driver, his vehicle trapped in the midst of the seething crowd, jumped from his cab and told a Reuters reporter:

"The students have good arguments. We all want a free press with real news without being cheated."

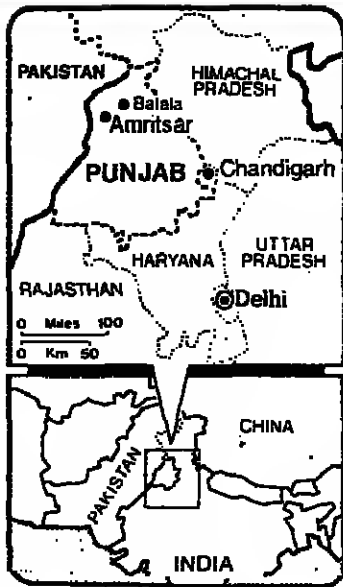
The official media initially maintained a wall of silence about the protests, some of which brought more than 100,000 people into the streets.

But Wednesday's newspapers reported an incident Tuesday in which more than 200 journalists from the party-controlled media presented a petition of more than 1,000 names calling for talks with the party leadership about press controls.

Wednesday's demonstrators also carried a statement protesting "government delays toward the students' request for a dialogue" and demanding "that as soon as possible the government hold a true, open dialogue that will resolve problems of concern to the broad masses of people."

The government has refused to meet with independent student groups established during the protests.

"The road to democracy is very long," said a Tibetan student from the Nationalities Institute. "We are riding on bicycles to get there faster."



Indo-Pak shelling reported

SIACHEN GLACIER, India (R) — Pakistan and India have fought increased artillery duels across the world's highest battlefield in the past three weeks, causing casualties on both sides, a senior Indian army officer said.

Lieutenant-General B.C. Nanda said he believed Pakistani losses on the Siachen Glacier had been high and acknowledged: "We too have suffered some casualties."

No immediate comment was available from Islamabad government.

Nanda, commander of India's northern army forces, declined to

say how many Indian soldiers had died or been wounded on the Glacier, which straddles a mountainous ceasefire line between Indian and Pakistani-controlled regions of disputed Kashmir.

As Indian Howitzers fired in the background, he told reporters Pakistan caused the fighting by establishing two new posts on the Saitoro Ridge. India protested to Islamabad but a meeting on the ceasefire line last weekend failed to defuse the tension.

India and Pakistan, which have twice gone to war over Kashmir, clash frequently on the 70 kilometre Siachen Glacier which

rises to 6,000 metres in the Karakoram range.

The disputed region will be the major topic during talks in Islamabad at the end of the month between defence officials of both sides, an Indian government source said.

The ceasefire line agreed in 1972 was never extended across the boulder-strewn and broken snowfields of the Glacier because the terrain was so hostile.

India considers it vital to retain control of the region because it is a natural barrier against incursions into Indian controlled Kashmir.

H-bomb outrages Japanese

TOKYO (R) — Japanese environmental and anti-nuclear groups expressed outrage Wednesday at the presence of a hydrogen bomb deep beneath the ocean off a southern Japanese island.

"Both the Japanese and United States government should immediately retrieve the bomb to eliminate possible pollution (of the seas)," the Japan Council Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs said in a statement.

"Nobody can deny the possibility of radioactive leaks from the bomb. In other words, we are facing a nuclear threat. There is no way we just ignore this fact," a

spokeswoman for the Tokyo chapter of the environmentalist group Greenpeace said.

The Pentagon said Monday that in 1965 a hydrogen bomb loaded on the United States navy aircraft carrier Ticonderoga fell into the Pacific Ocean about 129 kilometres from Japan's Ryukyu islands. A pilot died and an A-4E Skyhawk strike aircraft was lost in the incident.

The island closest to the site of the accident, Okinoerabu, has a population of more than 16,000 people.

A spokesman for the Japanese coast guard said without elaborat-

ing that it had no immediate plan to investigate the area where the bomb is believed to lie, about 4,900 metres underwater.

The bomb is under tremendous water pressure at that depth, and may have sprung leaks, said a scientist who asked not to be identified.

Industry sources said it was nearly impossible to dredge something from such a depth.

Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno told parliament Wednesday that the ministry has asked the United States government to provide more information on the accident.

So far U.S. authorities have

told the ministry that the bomb would not pose a threat to the environment, because such weapons were designed not to react during storage or transportation, Uno told parliament.

The incident took place in international waters, Uno added.

Japanese media reported Wednesday that after losing the bomb the Ticonderoga went to the Japanese port of Yokosuka, in violation of Japanese policy prohibiting the introduction of nuclear weapons in the country.

U.S. policy is to neither confirm nor deny the presence of nuclear weapons on navy ships.



A student leader addresses a gathering from beneath a portrait of China's revolutionary leader Sun Yat-sen in Peking's Tiananmen Square.

Picasso self-portrait fetches record price

NEW YORK (R) — An intense, brooding Picasso self-portrait brought a record for the artist of \$47.85 million at Sotheby's auctioneers Tuesday, stunning a capacity crowd and making it the second highest priced painting ever sold.

The price for "Yo Picasso" smashed the former record for a Picasso of \$38.5 million, set last year for the artist's "Acrobate et Jenne Arlequin," and placed it second to the all-time record for a painting of \$53.9 million, set in 1987 for Van Gogh's "Irises."

"Yo Picasso," painted in 1901, was sold to an undisclosed bidder over the phone after fast-moving bids kept the price rising well beyond Sotheby's estimate of \$15 million to \$20 million.

"I expected \$30 million but not at all this kind of price," said Michael Ainslie, the auction house's president and chief executive officer. "What's amazing is that we had four people bidding at \$30 million or more. The bidding was incredibly intense."

The piece was painted near the beginning of Picasso's career, but Ainslie said the collecting world is very interested in self-portraits now. He said there was enormous public response when Sotheby's put the piece on display.

"It's a captivating picture," said Ainslie. "There are eyes that follow you wherever you are in the room."

The Picasso had been expected to take a back seat in the record-setting sale to Paul Gauguin's Tahitian landscape "Mata Mui," which sold for \$24.2 million.

It was one of the rare occasions on which a Gauguin Tahitian work came to auction, and it eclipsed the former Gauguin record of \$11.3 million set last month at Sotheby's in London for "The Fair Hymence."

"The market reacted differently to it," Ainslie said. "But the Picasso is a more electric, more magnetic piece. It seemed to be what brought out the bidders."



Panamanian strongman Manuel Antonio Noriega photographed during a ceremony immediately before the elections.

Criticism of Panama poll mounts

PANAMA CITY (R) — Panamanian strongman General Manuel Antonio Noriega appeared increasingly isolated Wednesday as Latin American nations joined the United States in voicing concern over allegations he rigged national elections.

As U.S. President George Bush appealed to Noriega to "honour the will of the people" Tuesday, Costa Rica, Peru and Venezuela issued statements of concern over Sunday's poll.

The opposition, former U.S. President Jimmy Carter and other observers have accused Noriega, army chief and Panama's de facto ruler, of orchestrating a massive fraud to ensure his supporters won the elections.

The White House said Bush was considering a range of options, including military force, to break Noriega's grip on power. Partial official results issued Tuesday showed the pro-Noriega

Coalition for National Liberation (COLINA) with a big lead in the presidential voting, contradicting opposition and independent polls showing the opposition winning by a three-to-one margin.

COLINA's presidential candidate is Carlos Duque, a business associate and ally of Noriega.

A Costa Rican government statement said: "Respect for the will expressed in the polls is a solid pillar of democracy."

If this will was not respected, it would seriously harm democracy in Panama with grave consequences for liberty and peace, it said.

The group also includes Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Uruguay, Mexico and Panama.

The United States imposed financial sanctions on Panama last year after Noriega was indicted in Florida on drug-trafficking charges.

Although Panama's relations with some Latin American countries have been cool under Noriega, most have refrained from open criticism of him.

Opposition presidential candidate Guillermo Endara said he had spoken to several democratic Latin American presidents, whom he did not name.

"They have promised to recognise the triumph of the people through the democratic opposition alliance," he said.

Opposition Vice-Presidential candidate Ricardo Arias Calderon rejected the official results as fraudulent, adding: "We are the government-elect."

Guatemala survives coup attempt

GUATEMALA CITY (Agencies) — Guatemala's fledgling civilian government has survived a second coup attempt in a year as loyal troops put down an uprising led by rebel army officers.

The situation is under the government's and the army's control," President Vinicio Cerezo told a news conference after the coup attempt was foiled Tuesday without a bullet being fired.

The bid to overthrow his three-year-old government was led by 12 disgruntled former and active army officers, officials said. They, along with about 300 rebel troops, briefly held several government offices before giving up.

The rebels included four officers who were expelled from the army after taking part in a coup attempt May 11, 1988. Defence Minister Hector Gramajo said.

He said 10 of the rebel officers had been arrested, while two were still at large.

"This is something like last year... an anniversary," Gramajo

told Reuters. There was no bloodshed in last May's coup attempt, which was led by soldiers from two provincial military bases.

Early Tuesday rebels flew an A-37 fighter jet and a helicopter over the capital while 150 rebel air force troops were sent to Gramajo's residence and to the southern Pacific coast highway, the defence minister said.

Another 150 rebel soldiers were dispatched to the eastern Atlantic coast highway and to downtown Guatemala City to take over the national radio station and the government telecommunications company Guatel, Gramajo said.

Most of the loyalist soldiers, who identified themselves by wearing blue kerchiefs around their necks, returned to their barracks by 8:30 a.m. (1330 GMT) after the rebel aircraft returned to base.

Cerezo said it did not appear

that civilians were part of the abortive coup, as they were in the 1988 attempt.

Cerezo said that rebels who tried to take over the radio and television network wanted to broadcast a communiqué. He refused to divulge the contents, saying it would be used as evidence in military tribunal proceedings against the rebels.

The coup attempt fizzled after troops loyal to the government convinced the rebels to end their uprising.

Last tank units were sent by loyal forces to the defence minister's residence and soldiers from the country's honour guard "re-established order" in the rebel units, Gramajo said.

"There were no shots fired," he said.

The United States as well as Latin American and European governments expressed support for Cerezo's government after the coup attempt.

Poll shows deep public concern for environment

NAIROBI (R) — Most people in the United States and 14 other Western and Third World nations want stronger action to protect the environment, even if it means paying more taxes, a survey published Tuesday said.

"They're willing to put their money where their mouth is," Humphrey Taylor, president of the U.S.-based Louis Harris and Associates polling company, told a news conference called by the Nairobi-based United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

"Majorities of the public in all 14 countries, and in the United States... say they will be willing to pay higher taxes provided the money is spent to protect the environment," he said.

The survey was carried out by the original opinion poll company, carried out between February and June 1988, which portrayed man, not nature, as the chief destroyer of the environment. Since then, a shorter version of the survey was conducted in the United States. The survey covered Kenya,

Nigeria, Senegal, Zimbabwe, China, Japan, India, Argentina, Mexico, Jamaica, Saudi Arabia, Hungary, Norway and West Germany — together with the United States representing half the world's five billion population.

In every country surveyed large majorities believed their countries should be doing more to protect the environment and that it should be a government priority. In the United States, Argentina, China, Hungary and Zimbabwe this figure was more than 95 per cent.

"Furthermore in every country they (respondents) would prefer a lower standard of living with a cleaner environment to a higher standard of living in a dirtier and more polluted environment," Taylor declared.

Nearly all countries were also gravely concerned about radioactivity, toxic wastes and acid rain. The polls were conducted in each country from between 300 and 1,000 people aged 16 years and above and from a cross-section of the public. In addition about 50 interviews

were conducted in each country with top government, business, religious, trade union, media and medical personalities.

Taylor said findings from the smallest poll samples were subject to a margin of error of about five per cent, but added: "The numbers are so overwhelming that even a five per cent error is not very material."

He said that while there was a consensus on the need to do more for the environment, sentiment varied on prospects of improvement and specific priorities and concerns.

Looking 50 years ahead, majorities in all countries surveyed expected the air would become more polluted, farm land would shrink, plants and wildlife would suffer and rivers, lakes, oceans and seas would become more polluted.

The most pessimistic respondents were in Argentina, where 90 per cent said things would get a lot worse, followed by Japan and Mexico. The least pessimistic were Saudi Arabia and China.

Survey finds too much work, not enough time

By Soli Sussman
The Associated Press

VANCOUVER, British Columbia — Many experts predicted at the outset of the 1980s that high technology would produce more leisure time. But a new international business survey found that has not come true.

Instead, longer hours are commonplace, stress levels are higher and the amount of time available for family and social life has fallen.

"Our observations are that people have become exhausted," Daniel Stamp, president of Priority Management, said in an interview. "I think the '80s were a time of massive, massive change."

His training company's survey of business people who he described as "middle management and above" found that 85 per cent worked more than 45 hours each week, 89 per cent take work home and 65 per cent work more than one weekend each month.

Of those surveyed, 48 per cent said they experience stress every day; 81 per cent said at least once a week. Its causes were listed, in order, as the job, interruptions and the manager or supervisor. It came to the surface most commonly as headaches or anger.

Stamp's experience had been in academics before he came to Canada from Britain in 1979. As he moved into the business world, he found himself virtually buried by the demands of the faster pace.

"I discovered that nobody had these skills," he said. "I thought it was just me who was going to pieces."

His company was started in Vancouver in 1984, offering a "time-text" programme that teaches how to set priorities and get organised.

Priority management now has some 200 franchised offices in Canada, the United States, Australia, New Zealand, Britain and Ireland and is getting ready to open in Spain and Por-

tugal. It claims more than 175,000 people have gone through its programmes.

Stamp, 43, said he adheres to his own advice and sets a working day of 8 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. after that, he's home with his family.

"There is no loss of income as a result of being balanced," he said. "I think it's probably quite the opposite."

The programme asks clients to outline their goals for three years. They then learn how to break those targets down to periods of one year, and finally to one month.

"Monthly is a great cycle. It's also reachable," Stamp said.

He said the techniques learned in setting a monthly goal also can be applied to daily schedules, noting that even something as simple as a phone call can be trimmed by five minutes if it's planned.

The survey of 1,000 people in the United States and other

countries and New Zealand had a response rate of 41.1 per cent. It found that executives are spending more time travelling, but not on holidays — 26 per cent spend more than five weeks each year on business trips, 62 per cent take two weeks or less of vacation annually.

The survey also found signs that family and social life may be suffering as a result of the trend to longer hours. Although 52 per cent of those surveyed said they spent at least one hour daily with their children, 27 per cent said they spend less than 15 minutes.

"It doesn't make you happy working like this," Stamp said. "It's going to inevitably reflect on the working day."

"You aren't going to have employees to drive the machine if you don't have a kinder, gentler workplace," he said.

The huzzword has become quality workplaces. To me, the way we do it is make it

COLUMN

Unforeseen theft hits clairvoyants

DUBLIN (R) — A group of British fortune tellers broke off a tour of Ireland after thieves stole their crystal balls and tarot cards. Irish police said the five clairvoyants, all from northern England, parked their car in Dublin Monday and returned to find the essential tools of their trade had vanished. "We were aware something was about to happen, but we did not think our luggage might be taken," psychic Margaret Pickering told reporters. Police were baffled by the crime.

"Just what the thieves will do with their haul remains a mystery. You might say we are looking into it," one official said.

Onion hamburger causes cheers

EL RENO, Oklahoma (AP) — Thousands of people cheered when workers flipped a 2.74-metre onion hamburger, but they were even happier when it was ready to eat. City officials said this small community outside Oklahoma City is famous for its onion burgers, and they set out to prove it in a colossal way Saturday. Chefs toiled about two hours over a burger consisting of 68 kilograms of meat and an equal amount of onion. "This is uniquely El Reno," City Manager Larry Palmer said of the town's onion-fried burger day. Five people began patting the hamburger meat on a grill welded together by Canadian Valley vocational school students. Next came the sliced onions, evenly spread over the monster "patty." Moments later, spectators caught a whiff of the burger while a quartet belted out songs about burgers. When the burger was ready to be flipped, the grill was taken off the coals and the top half of the lid was lowered with pulleys.

'Remington Steele' buys \$3m home

MALIBU, California (AP) — Actor Pierce Brosnan and his wife have bought an estate worth nearly \$3 million. The Irish actor and his wife, Cassandra Harris, purchased the ocean-view estate in Paradise Cove near Barbra Streisand's beach compound, said Robert Rubenstein of Malibu Realty. The agent described the seller only as "an in-law to the Getty family." Rubenstein said the property has lush tropical grounds and a pool with a waterfall. He called it "a Mediterranean masterpiece." Brosnan, who tried unsuccessfully to land the part of James Bond in a 1987 film role that went to Timothy Dalton, is perhaps best known as the television detective Remington Steele. Last month, he had the starring role in the television miniseries "Around the World in 80 days." His Australian wife also is an actress. The couple have three children.

British museum appeals for cash

OXFORD (AP) — Britain's oldest museum, the Ashmolean in the University city of Oxford, launched an appeal Monday for £3.2 million (\$5.3 million) to cope with a financial crisis. Dr. Christopher White, the director, said funds were urgently needed to offset an annual deficit of £95,000 (\$158,650) and avoid regular closing of galleries, staff reductions and imposing admission charges. He said lack of money had already forced the museum to close on Mondays. Entrance has been free since the museum opened in 1683. The museum is a department of the university and has famous collections of antiquities, paintings and armour. White said the museum was suffering because of cuts in government grants to universities.

Global weather

(major world cities)

	MIN.	MAX.	W. Wind
AMSTERDAM	05	41	18
ATHENS	14	57	28
BAHRAIN	26	77	31
BANGKOK	26	79	31
BUEENOS AIRES	07	45	20
CARACAS	19	66	30
CHICAGO	06	43	14
COPENHAGEN	04	38	14
FRANKFURT	13	56	26
GENEVA	05	41	24
HONG KONG	27	81	24
ISTANBUL	09	48	18
LONDON	12	54	16
LOS ANGELES	17	62	24
MADRID	11	53	27
MECCA	25	77	10
MONTREAL	23	74	26
MOSCOW	06	41	16
MUMBAI	10	50	25
NEW DELHI	24	75	30
NEW YORK	08	47	18
PARIS	11	51	20
ROME	12	53	25
TOKYO	06	48	22
VIENNA	07	45	22